The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1851. No. 4450 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

FOR MORPETH,

THE ketch CAROLINE, at Kellick's Wharf, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail This Evening.

Freight, 6s. per ton. Apply to

3671 GEORGE D. CRAIG AND CO.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE fast-sailing schooner ELIZABETH COHEN will leave the Union Wharf This Day, Wednesday, 20th instant, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to

HENRY COHEN, Hunter-street.

3419

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.

THE fine new clipper schooner RHODERICK DHU, William Malcolm, master, will leave Northwood's Wharf, on Friday, 22nd instant. For freight or passage, apply on board. 3591

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT,

A Regular Trader,

THE favorite schooner EFFORT, Alexander Thompson, master, having part of her cargo engaged will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

3623

FOR MORETON BAY,

A regular Trader,

THE first-class schooner TOROA, R. H. Sholl, master, having part cargo engaged will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

3622

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE brigantine MARY STEWART having arrived, will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

THOMAS STEWART, Erskine-street.

3663

FOR MORETON BAY.

(To sail this evening, wind and weather permitting.)

THE A1 clipper schooner SHAMROCK, 120 tons, Reynolds, master, having a great portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will sail as above. Her accommodations for passengers are of a most superior description. Beds, bed linen, wines, spirits, &c., put on board, free of extra charge. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 3633

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

(To sail this evening, wind and weather permitting.)

THE fine brigantine FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Brown, master, will sail as above

Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 3634

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE A1 clipper schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, Brown, master, having part cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 3635

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE first-class Brig JACK, J. Murphy, commander, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

W. U. HARRIS, Agent, At the Wharf.

Flour Company's Wharf, August 16.

Consignees and shippers by the above vessel are informed that the JACK will load and discharge at the Flour Company's Wharf. 3615

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE, PRINCE OF WALES.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments, and pass all Customs Entries by NOON.

Splendid accommodation for passengers, stern cabin for ladies, (beds, bedding, provisions, wines, &c., &c., found on board, free of charge). Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 3251

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE brigantine TIMBO, W. Walters, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will be dispatched on Saturday the 23rd instant.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

3525

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

To follow the Timbo.

THE first-class barque EMMA, George Kelly, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, requires only a few tons of light freight, and is under engagement to go to sea on Thursday the 29th instant.

This vessel is well fitted, and found in both cabin and steerage. For freight or passage, apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

3675

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE MARY JANE, Captain Gourlay, will clear at the Customs, at noon, This Day, and sail to-morrow morning.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

3676

FOR HOBART TOWN.

Will sail on Thursday next.

THE well-known favourite brig EMMA, 170 tons, register, R. F. Pockley, commander.

This very superior first-class vessel continues to make her passages with great regularity. Her superior accommodation, the quality of the wines and provisions used on board, and the great attention paid to passengers, are too well known to require reference. She will sail on the day appointed. Early application for freight and passage is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

3639

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE packet brig LOUISA.

Any cargo intended for this vessel must be sent down immediately to prevent disappointment. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

3640

THE OBERON.

THE owner of this vessel having decided upon recoppering, and thoroughly refitting her, she will not leave for Tahiti until Saturday, the 30th instant. A great portion of her freight is engaged, and due notice will be given when she is ready to take in cargo. For freight or passage apply to

J. W. PARKER, 650, Lower George-street.

3415

FOR TAHITI, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Under engagement with charterer to sail on Saturday, the 30th instant.

THE first-class clipper-brig EMMA PRESCOTT, 260 tons burthen, has room for a few tons of light freight, and will sail punctually on the day named. Her cabin and steerage accommodation is of a superior description; and as several berths are already engaged early application is necessary. Apply to

3527 W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU,

THE Sandwich Island Packet Brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register, William Doveton, Master. This vessel sails fast, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail by the 1st September, is now alongside the Circular Wharf, and will commence loading on Thursday; has room for 50 tons of light freight and a few cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or

MR. JOHN RICKARDS, Pitt-street.

August 18. 3601

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

To sail on the 25th instant.

THE splendid A1 Ship CONDOR, 1500 tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to

CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Campbell's Wharf.

2947

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE splendid A1 barque DUDBROOK, 600 tons register, Daniel Smith, Commander. Has a superior poop, with every accommodation for cabin passengers.

This fine vessel is particularly well adapted for carrying horses, having roomy 'tween decks 7 feet 6 inches high, and being fitted with scuttles, ventilators, foul air escapes, &c. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

August 8. 2765

FOR MANILA,

Under engagement to sail on 20th instant,

THE fine A1 barque DOUGLAS, 470 tons, M. Rogers, Commander.

Has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

August 2. 2277

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Prussian barque WILHELMINE, 409 tons, F. Schmidt, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

3039 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT,

To sail first week in September.

THE fine first-class ship MALACCA, 589 tons, J. Adams, commander.

Will have punctual despatch as above, and and having excellent accommodations, presents a good opportunity to passengers to India, or to Europe by overland.

For freight and passage, apply to

3524 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

For Wool and Passengers only.

THE fine A1 clipper-built barque ANNA MARY, 302 tons register, D. Stephen, commander. This vessel sails very fast, has now nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail 25th August. Has superior cabin accommodation. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

August 4. 3448

FOR LONDON,

THE splendid A1 frigate-built Ship BLACKFRIAR, 622 tons register, Thomas Grieves, commander. This vessel has now a large portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. Has very superior poop accommodation, and carries a surgeon. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

3447

FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE PENYARD PARK, A1, 500 tons, John Weller, commander.

This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or, to FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.

June 5 11059

FOR LONDON,

To sail on the 10th September,

THE fine fast-sailing first-class Barque BOLIVAR, 386 tons, William Murray, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Or J. B. METCALFE.

August 9. 2875

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing first class ship EMPEROR, 753 tons register, T. F. Liddle, commander.

This vessel having spacious between decks, and being well ventilated, is well adapted for carrying horses. For further particulars apply to the commander, at

LANE AND CO.'S, 646, Lower George-street.

1284

MORETON BAY DISTRICT.

TO LOAD AT BRISBANE FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine teak clipper brig GAZELLE, 285 tons register, Charles Wood, commander, will be on the berth at North Brisbane about the 25th September, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel, from her light draft of water, will be able to go over the Bar, and load alongside the Agents' Stores, near the Custom House.

The Gazelle will be followed by another ship in October, and parties having produce to ship are requested to communicate the quantities they intend to forward for either vessel as early as possible to GEORGE RAFF and Co., Brisbane; or to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Sydney.

2890

FOR LONDON.

To load at Newcastle.

THE splendid A1 ship WANDSWORTH, 895 tons register, George Dunlop, Commander. This vessel will be at Newcastle about the 28th August, and having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

3449

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE clipper YACHT IRIS, 75 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened.

This vessel was built by Mr. White, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for Lord Rodney. She is cutter rigged, an excellent sea boat, sails remarkably fast, and will carry her register tonnage in general cargos.

For inventories and terms of sale apply to Captain Peacock, on board, off Towns' Wharf, or to

JOHN RICKARDS, Pitt-street.

2841

SYDNEY BRANCH.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	5 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	10 0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12 6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	17 6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one-half of the annual premium.

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Agents.

141, George-street, July 4, 1850.

TENDERS FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE undermentioned articles being required by the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders, with samples, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Monday, the 25th instant; viz.;—

25 Suits coarse woollen (or duck) frocks and trousers, at per suit
25 Pairs 9-4 blankets, at per pair
50 Rugs, at each
6 Dozen pairs men's worsted stockings, at per dozen pairs
25 Dozen striped cotton shirts, at per dozen
100 Yards blue check, at per yard
35 Dozen printed cotton handkerchiefs, at per dozen
200 Yards of white calico, at per yard
450 Ditto Osnaburg, at per yard

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

Sydney, August 19. 3649

WARDSMAN FOR BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

A WARDSMAN is required for the Sick Ward of the Benevolent Asylum. Persons willing to fill the situation are requested to forward their testimonials, as to character and qualification, to the Secretary; and to attend the Acting Committee, in the Infant School-room, on Tuesday next, at five o'clock.

Applicants can obtain all particulars by applying to the Master, at Asylum.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

Sydney, August 19. 3650

RIDING SCHOOL.

THE RIDING SCHOOL at the Royal Australian Circus, York-street, will open This Day, Wednesday, 20th instant. Application to be made to Mr. MALCOM, at the Hotel. 3196

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Royal Hotel Sydney, on Thursday, the 28th August instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to elect six duly qualified Proprietors to be the first Directors of the Company, and to appoint a Committee of six Shareholders to act with the Directors in preparing the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

EDWARD KNOX, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, August 19. 3561

AT a Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, held on Monday, the 18th August, 1851, for the purpose of considering the applications for shares,

It was resolved—

That, with a view of giving additional stability to the Company, and of preventing, as far as possible, any disappointment to the applicants for shares, the amount of capital be increased to £150,000, in 7500 shares of £20 each.

That, in consequence of such extension of the Capital, it be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors to call up only so much of the £5 per share, demandable in conformity with the Resolutions of the Provisional Committee, as they may deem requisite for the purposes of the Company.

That the Honorary Secretary be requested to communicate to the various applicants for shares, the number respectively allotted to each; to apply for the deposit of ten shillings per share to be paid to him on or before the 27th of August, and to give the necessary receipts for the same.

That a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company be convened for Thursday, the 28th August, at the Royal Hotel, at two o'clock precisely, to elect the first Directors of the Company, and to appoint a Committee of six Proprietors to act with the Board of Directors in preparing the Deed of Settlement, and that such deed be submitted to the Shareholders for their approval at a future meeting

That the qualification for the office of Director be Fifty Shares in the Capital of the Company.

That Proprietors who shall become candidates for such office be requested to give notice thereof to the Honorary Secretary three days prior to the meeting, with a view to the publication of their names.

That Shareholders absent from such Meeting be allowed to give his or her vote or votes by proxy, provided that the person appointed to act as such proxy shall be a Proprietor of the Company; but that no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote who shall not have paid the amount of his or her deposit prior to the day of Meeting.

EDWARD KNOX, Honorary Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,

No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London.

541, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq.	John B. Elin, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

Edward Barnard, Esq. | J. H. Capper, Esq.

Edward Thompson, Esq.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stephens, and Maples.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.

John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C. A. W. Young, Esq.

AUDITORS.

George Richard Griffiths, Esq.

Geoffrey Eagar, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Macfarlane.

SOLICITOR.

James Norton, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Robert Styles, Esq.

BANKERS.

For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee. *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.

Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.

No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Permission is *now granted* by this Company for parties whose lives are assured to proceed to and reside in New Zealand without extra charge.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.

TABLE No. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR. £ s. d.	SEVEN YEARS. £ s. d.	LIFE. £ s. d.
25	1 0 3	1 2 8	1 16 8
30	1 5 3	1 7 1	2 2 7
35	1 8 5	1 10 4	2 9 4
40	1 12 1	1 14 6	2 18 2
45	1 16 5	2 1 1	3 9 10
50	2 5 3	2 14 8	4 5 9

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER NO. 1 TABLE, FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE. £ s. d.	AGE.	LIFE. £ s. d.	AGE.	LIFE. £ s. d.
25	2 2 1	35	2 15 2	45	3 15 6
30	2 8 2	40	3 4 0	50	4 11 8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, either in Australasia or New Zealand, which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.

Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

3602 ROBERT STYLES, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—It having been represented to the Deputy Governor of this Company that some inconvenience has been experienced by merchants and traders engaged in the coal trade with Newcastle, from an alleged delay at the Bank of Australasia, in the issue of the requisite receipts for the deposit of funds to purchase cargoes, notice is hereby given, that every exertion will be made at the Bank to obviate delay; and that the course hitherto followed of making a previous deposit of funds at the Bank will continue to be acted upon, and ensure to the holders of Bank receipts the readiest dispatch at Newcastle.

ARCHIBALD W. BLANE, Deputy-Governor.

Stroud, Port Stephens, August 11. 3398

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Annual General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Kent-street North, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year; to consider of a dividend; to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise; and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.

By order of the Board,

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Company's Office, Sydney, August 2. 2612

MR. LONGMORE'S ELECTION.

BRISBANE WARD.

A MEETING of Mr. Longmore's friends will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Brennan's School Room, in Clarence-street. 3651

THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

MR. T. W. SMART'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. David Jones	Mr. Allan M'Gaa
Mr. R. Hill	Mr. E. Sandford
Mr. G. A. Lloyd	Mr. D. Egan
Mr. E. M. Sayers	Mr. George R. Hirst
Mr. H. B. Cotton	Mr. M. E. Murnin
Mr. M. Metcalfe	Mr. Jeremiah Murphy
Mr. A. C. Brown	Mr. Archibald Little
Mr. John Croft	Mr. Samuel H. Smyth
Mr. James Paterson	Mr. George King
Mr. James Entwisle	Mr. Daniel Clarke
Mr. G. L. Robinson	Captain Banks
Mr. G. Hill, J.P.	Mr. John Bryen
Mr. Solomon Levien	Mr. Thomas Jones
Mr. William Carr	Mr. E. H. Pollard
Mr. H. F. O'Donnell	Mr. A. F. Wilshire
Mr. James Booth	Mr. George Marshall
Mr. George Smith	Mr. R. Nairne
Mr. F. Mitchell	Mr. John Hamilton
Mr. W. Morgan	Mr. W. James
Mr. R. Tooth	Dr. Huntley
Mr. C. Caldwell	Mr. A. W. Reynold.
Mr. W. Marshall	Mr. A. Melville
Mr. James Reynolds	Mr. W. Howard
Mr. James Chambers	Mr. Thomas Hopkins
Mr. D. Cooper, Jr., J.P.	Mr. J. K. Heydon
Mr. T. S. Mort	Mr. Geo. Wilkie
Mr. John Fairfax	Mr. H. Fisher (Glenmore)
Mr. Adolphus William Young	Mr. George Head
Mr. William Dwyer	Mr. A. J. Ashdown
Mr. Michael Magill	Mr. William Driscoll
Mr. George Armitage	Mr. Thomas Smidmore
Mr. John Graham	Mr. Emanuel Phillips
Mr. Thomas Woolley	Mr. John Wilson
Mr. H. Montgomery	Mr. C. M. Evans
Mr. John Brown	Mr. F. T. Stennett
Mr. John M. Bate	Mr. Hugh Brodie

The above gentlemen meet at 4 o'clock every afternoon, at the Committee Rooms, No. 487, George-street.

The Secretary is in daily attendance.

THOMAS MACCULLOCH, Secretary.

2286

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF BATHURST.

GENTLEMEN,—I readily respond to the request of many of the electors, and announce myself a Candidate for the County which is the birth-place of my children, and was my earliest and happiest home in this Colony.

Upon the political questions at present agitated, I hold strong, though not extreme, opinions.

The object of all Government is security against wrong. The most despotic can secure men against wrong from each other; but a Representative Assembly alone can secure them against wrong from the Government itself. There can, however, be no such security, unless the Government is responsible to an Assembly exclusively elected by the People. A double chamber, therefore, is desirable; and, in riddance of nomineeism from the Legislative Council, I would even vote for a second nominee chamber, assured that the consequent collisions between the two Houses would end, as in Canada, in a dead lock; and would thereby compel the introduction of the Representative Principle into such second Senate.

Our land system is utterly repugnant to the genius of Anglo-Saxon institutions; and as I was always taught to associate freemen with freeholders, I would strenuously strive to throw open the lands of the Colony to purchasers by reducing the present prohibitory price. At the same time, I hold, that the greatest possible prosperity, would be too dearly purchased, by a single act of faithlessness to a single squatter.

The pantheistical principle, of supporting all religious opinions alike, can only be vindicated upon the ground, that all persons alike contribute to the Revenue, whence that support is derived. Population, therefore, should rigidly regulate the apportionment. In this case, not only is equality equity, but inequality is robbery.

That system of Education is the best which will best tend to rescue our scattered population from moral and mental thraldom. To accomplish the former the aid of Religion must be invoked

Nature has, upon this colony,

——pour'd her bounties forth
With a most full and unwithdrawing hand—
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks.
* * * * And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, she in her loins
Hath hutch'd the all worship't ore, and precious gems,
To store us with.

But it will greatly depend upon our Rulers whether our mineral treasures shall advance our material prosperity or not. In illustration:—The Government has announced that "*Gold procured without due authority will be seized as the property of the Crown, in whose possession soever it may be found.*"—It is not, however, explained how gold "procured WITHOUT due authority" is to be distinguished from gold "procured WITH due authority;" or by what process purchasers are to protect themselves.

This regulation, as it has already sanctioned one oppressive outrage, so would it authorise any act of rapine.

The discovery of Gold is of value, so far as it attracts Labour, which alone is Wealth. Royalties and Restrictions, which destroy the allurement to population, are destructive of the benefits the discovery should bestow.

Contrast the Spaniards and Anglo-Americans!—The former looking upon the precious metals as wealth, extorted large revenues from Colonies, which consequently languished for centuries; the latter, regarding population alone as riches, and inviting it by the attraction of Gold, have within three years founded a mighty State—California.

Our Land Revenue need no longer be diverted from internal improvement to purchased Emigration;—and a Railway to Bathurst should be the first internal improvement:—It is a National necessity.

My many years residence among you must have enabled you to discern whether I have the qualifications requisite for a Representative. "A Representative Member," says Sir James M'Intosh, "should possess popular talents, principles, and feelings;—keen in discovering abuses, he should be bold in exposing and denouncing them,—not thinking too favourably of the powerful, but listening almost with credulity to the complaints of the weak:—he should be at once impelled by ambition, and prompted by generosity, to be the champion of the defenceless, and the oppressed."

Your invitation indicates your opinion that these ingredients are not altogether wanting in my character.

I am sensible that such respect is due to you as a constituency, that you should

Not unsought be won;

It will therefore be my early happiness to make my solicitation to you in person.

I am, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

GILBERT WRIGHT.

King-street, Sydney, August 10, 1851. 3601

I, GEORGE BRANSBY, Returning Officer of the Electoral District of the Western Division of the County of Camden, do hereby give notice, that in pursuance of a Writ directed to me by his Excellency the Governor-General, the nomination of a Member to serve in the Legislative Council for the Western Division of the County of Camden will take place at Camden on Friday, the 19th day of September next. In the event of a Poll being demanded, the Polling will take place at the undermentioned places on Monday, 22nd of September, at Nine o'clock A.M., and terminate at Four o'clock P.M. of the same day:—

Camden Court House.
Picton Court House.
Berrima Court House.

GEORGE BRANSBY, Returning Officer.

3229

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN,—When I consented to become a candidate for the honour of representing you in the Legislative Council, I was fully prepared to meet any enquiry into my character, but I did not anticipate that such enquiry would be sharpened by malevolence engendered by professional rivalry. It appears, however, that this is to be the case. The conductor of a newly established newspaper called the *Empire*, (who in the exuberance of his joy at having obtained control of a press and types, thinks he can dictate to the whole colony,) takes the opportunity of my being before the public as a candidate for legislative honours to vent his spleen on the *Sydney Morning Herald*; and Dr. Lang, all whose attempts to establish a newspaper have been miserable failures, expresses his opinion that the *Herald*, has been the grand impediment in the way of the political advancement of the colony, and that if you elect me you will on that account disgrace yourselves.

What a libel this is on the inhabitants of the colony, who have declared their approbation of the *Herald* by supporting it in a manner unprecedented not only in this but in any other colony. How is it that with all the talent of a Lang, every paper he has been connected with has failed, and involved him in pecuniary liabilities; while the *Herald*, from its first establishment, has gone on improving in circulation, and in the estimation of the colonists. This is my reply to the uncalled for and unworthy attacks that have been made on me, and on the *Herald* through me, on this point. I cannot, however, help remarking, that in England, should a journalist be a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, no one would think of making him answerable for every thing that has appeared in the newspaper with which he is connected.

When I first became connected with the Press, I determined that under no circumstances would I make any journal with which I might be connected the arena of personal discussion. That determination I have adhered to for upwards of eighteen years, and I will not depart from it now. If my character cannot defend itself, it is a character no worth having. Nothing that can be said will induce me to reply except as on this occasion through the medium of an advertisement, and the attacks that have hitherto been made have been so contemptible, so evidently based upon personal pique and professional jealousy, that I should not have noticed them at all had it not been for one assertion in Dr. Lang's letter, which is wholly untrue and requires contradiction.

Dr. Lang charges me with upholding the Electoral Districts Bill, as passed by the late Legislative Council. This is simply untrue. I did not, nor do I think that the representation was fairly distributed, and the *Herald* contended for an additional member for Sydney, and this I believed might have been obtained. But Dr. Lang, and some parties of extreme views, tried to get six, which would have involved a scheme entirely different from that originally proposed. This was opposed by the Government, and the Colonial Secretary was enabled to rally round him many who would not have objected to four members for Sydney; and thus any enlargement of the metropolitan representation was defeated.

Dr. Lang says that he is astonished at my effrontery in proposing myself to a popular constituency. He shuts his eyes to the fact that the constituency proposed itself to me; he is probably not aware that I have been on intimate terms with many of its members for above twenty years—that the constituency, or at least a large portion of it, has had an opportunity of knowing my conduct from boyhood to manhood—and that their opinion of me is not formed from any individual act, but from an acquaintance with my whole progress through life; and as that opinion has led to an invitation to become their representative, I must in turn express my astonishment that Dr. Lang should have the effrontery to interfere, and endeavour to control the free choice of the people.

Gentlemen, I have had too much experience in elections to be frightened at such shots as these. It is not always the loudest report that does the most mischief. The result is not likely to be affected by the joint exertions of Dr. Lang and his tail, and perhaps that is not the immediate object. Under the pretext of warning you against me, *ad captandum* appeals may be made to the Sydney Electors, who are not quite so "safe" as the doctor could wish.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES KEMP.

Sydney, August 18, 1851.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—Writs having been issued for a general Election of members to serve in the Legislative Council, I do myself the honour, at the expressed desire of many influential friends in the county, to present myself for the fourth time as a candidate for the representation of the County of Durham.

Without reiterating my opinions upon the topics which must interest every colonist, I refer to my public acts during the last four sessions; and if these have met your approval, I shall, I trust, have the proud satisfaction of being again returned as one of the two members for your extensive and respectable county.

The discovery of gold in Australia, while it will attract the attention of the civilized world, and probably induce immigration from all parts of it, imposes upon the Legislature, in my opinion, new and most important duties.

It will give great additional force to all the arguments already existing in favour of the absolute necessity for confiding to the local Legislature, the entire control of their own revenues, and more especially the management of that fund which is derived from the waste lands.

The altered condition of the country, both political and social, must for ever set at rest the question of Transportation; under any circumstances, my voice and vote shall always be exercised against its renewal in any shape, to any part of the Australasian dependencies.

I will only add, that it shall ever be my desire, to continue worthy of your confidence; by rigidly economising that portion of the public money which our restricted constitution places at the disposal of the Legislature; by consulting as far as practicable, the wishes and interests of my own constituency; and by advocating always a liberal and enlightened policy at home and abroad.

I hope to have the pleasure of personally addressing you before the Election takes place, and subscribe myself, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

STUART A. DONALDSON.

Sydney, 2nd August, 1851. 2632

CEDAR.—The undersigned is a purchaser of cedar of good quality.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

3637

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE 3s.

MOYARRA, an Australian Legend, in two cantos. May be had of

W. AND F. FORD, Booksellers and Publishers, 554, George-street.

3604

A CARD.

MR. PIERCE HEGARTY begs to apprise the Merchants and Shippers of Sydney, he has taken commodious premises in HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, and has established himself as MERCHANT and general COMMISSION AGENT. Parties favouring him with consignments from the Colonies may rely upon the goods being sold at the highest market price, and the proceeds punctually remitted either in DOLLARS or PRODUCE, as required. Reference, Mr. John Rickards, Pitt-street.

Honolulu, Oahu, June 21. 3602

GOLD DIGGINGS, OPHIR.

GARSED AND MORKILL, having opened stores here for the sale of Clothes, Provisions, and every description of Tools requisite for gold seeking, are determined to sell for the smallest possible remunerating prices.

G. and M have erected Boarding Houses, where parties finding their own bed clothes may board and lodge for the sum of fourteen shillings per week, payable in advance.

Gold weighed, purchased for cash, or taken in exchange for goods.

Goods stored at £1 per ton per month.

N.B.—The nearest and best road to the Diggings is the new road to the right after passing Scotch Harry's farm—the distance about eight miles from here.

Garsed and Morkill, have opened stores at the Turon for the sale of provisions and clothing.

Summerhill Creek, July 7. 3617

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

Removal.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS beg respectfully to inform the above of their having removed from the premises, 451, George-street, to those recently erected in Barrack-square, George-street, next Mr. BARNETT'S.

NEW COACH TO THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

MESSRS. KENDAL AND WHEATLEY beg leave to acquaint the public, and particularly those that intend a visit to the Australian Gold Mines, that on and after the 25th instant they will run a four-horse Coach to and from Sydney to Penrith, daily; from Penrith to Hartley three times a-week, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving Penrith at 6 in the morning, arriving at Hartley at 4 in the evening, and returning on the following days, Sundays excepted; from Hartley to Keenan's, at the Turon Diggings, daily, leaving Hartley at 6 in the morning, and arriving at the Turon Diggings at 6 in the evening; the whole of the journey from Penrith to the Gold Field will be performed in two days, and all in the daylight.

Booking Offices as follows—

The Bull's Head, George-street, Sydney
Mr. Tenedale's, White Horse Cellar, Parramatta
Mr. J. Anderson's, Star Inn, Penrith
Mr. G. Kendal's, Coach and Horses, Hartley
Mr. T. Keenan's, at the Turon.

Fares, from Sydney to Keenan's, at the Turon, £2 5s.; luggage allowed to each passenger 20 lbs., all over the above weight to be charged for at a moderate rate; the above Coach will be driven over the Mountains by an experienced whip that drove for eleven years on the same road, and never had a capsize.

Messrs. K. and W. pledge themselves that civility and attention will be their MOTTO. 3606

FOR THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE undersigned having entered into arrangements with the Government for the conveyance of a regular mail to and from Bathurst, and the new township of Sofala, in the very centre of the Turon gold field, has started a coach which will continue to run regularly three times a week each way. Persons by the mail from Sydney to Bathurst can proceed direct to the Turon without any delay.—The coach starts from the Queen Victoria Hotel, Bathurst, at 8 A.M., and from Mr. Tolano's stores, Sofala, at 9 A.M.

Fares for passengers, one pound each way. Parcels in reasonable bulk, under 5lbs. 2s. Ditto, above 5lbs. and under 10lbs. 3s. And 3d. per lb. for all over 10lbs.; 14lbs. of luggage allowed to each passenger. All over must be paid for extra at the rate of three-pence per lb.

N.B.—No responsibility incurred for parcels unless especially booked for value. The proprietor will not be responsible for accidents.

HENRY ROTTON, Mail Contractor.

Queen Victoria Hotel, William-street, Bathurst. 3613

A SEAT in the Bathurst Mail, on Friday next, can be obtained on application to RUSH AND MERRINGTON, 267, Pitt-street. 3626

NOTICE.—To be disposed of, a seat in the Bathurst Mail, for Friday, the 29th instant. Enquire of Mr. MURPHY, Traveller's Home, Castlereagh and Market streets.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.

THE Balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the Hair in its embryo state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

☞ Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" on the wrapper. Price 3s. 6d.—7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

Sold by C. M. Penny, H. Mace, A. Foss, P. F. Morgan, and J. Row, chemists; Robinson and Pearson, hairdressers; Mr. Hughes, machinist; and by Messrs. Hamburger and Sons, 14, Hunter-street, Sydney. 159

FOR SALE, an excellent and powerful draught horse. Also, a dray and harness. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 3620

DOG CART FOR SALE.—For sale, a very superior English built new Dog Cart, just imported, with shifting body, enamel leather apron, lamps, &c., &c. Apply to J. SADDINGTON, Queen's-place. 3618

TO BE LENT, Sums of from £70 to £800, for periods of from one to five years, upon Sydney Property. Apply to STENHOUSE AND HARDY, 186, Elizabeth-street. 3648

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first-rate Public House, on the most improving corner in Sydney, a Public House known as the Fountain of Friendship, corner of George and Goulburn streets. The great advantage of this House having one of the largest rooms in Sydney for public meetings, balls, or parties; also, stabling, and every accommodation requisite for the approaching times when the diggers return to Sydney, or come from the neighbouring colonies. Rent low, income moderate in comparison to the position of the house. The only reason for the present proprietor leaving is having other engagements to attend. Apply to C. ABRAHAM, on the premises; or at the Northern House, 74, King-street, between George and York streets. 3682

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.—Sisters, brig, 130 tons, Captain Clark, from Honolulu, the 11th July, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Clark and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, Captain Stewart, Mrs. Marks and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and three children.

August 19.—Mary Stewart, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Sommerville, from Moreton Bay, the 13th instant.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Cape Horn, barque, 172 tons, Captain Boggis, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Parker.

August 19. Eagle, steamer, 144 tons, Captain Warner, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Rossiter, Mr. E. Douglass and servant, Mr. C. H. Marshall, Mr. J. C. White, Mrs. Cornell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. James Rutledge, three children, and servant, Miss Mansfield, Miss Corbett, and eight in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Jane, for Kiapara; Margaret, for Guam; Cumberland, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

August 19.—Symmetry, barque, 223 tons, Captain Young, for Batavia, in ballast.

August 19.—Cumberland, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Wyborn, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Hay, Mrs. Forsburg and child, Mr. C. Williams and son, Messrs. J. Smith, J. Mackay, and Mr. Mullen.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 19.—Effort, 47, Thompson, from the Tweed, with 28,000 feet cedar; Midshipman, 26, Milham, from Port Stephens, with 53,000 shingles, 50 packages furniture; Gitana, 15, Noble, from Brisbane Water, with 100 bushels shells; Prosperous, 15, Hudson, from Newcastle, with 660 bushels maize; James and Amelia, 32, Young, from Newcastle, with 49 tons coals, 73 hides; Rose, steamer, 172, Paine, from Morpeth, with 7 casks tallow, 200 hides, 6 bundles sheepskins, 145 bushels maize, 183 bushels wheat, 35 bushels barley, 2 bags flour, 40 pigs, 2 tons bran, 10 horses, and 62 quarters beef.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 19.—Effort, 47, Thompson, for the Tweed, in ballast; Midshipman, 26, Milham, for Port Stephens, with sundries; Gitana, 15, Noble, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; William, 21, Loader, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Chance, 38, Collas; Elizabeth, 31, Tyrrell; Sacramento, 41, Hannah; and the Wanderer, 140, Williams—all for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Deucalion, this evening, at 6; and by the Ralph Thompson, to-morrow evening, at 6; by the Symmetry, via Batavia, this evening, at 6.

For Manila. By the Douglas, to-morrow evening, at 6.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 9. Dart, brig, Collins, from Sydney 26th July; Rattler, schooner, Foyle, from Sydney 27th July; Troubadour, ship, Blow, London via Plymouth 27th April. Passengers—Captain Dane and lady, Miss Dane, three Masters Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcocks and child, Mr. Wilson, Mr. E. Champion, Master P. Champion, Messrs. Campbell, Winfield, J. and E. Vautier, Condell, Hales, Dickey, Baxter, and 19 in the steerage; Age oria, schooner, Grant, from Hobart Town 2nd August; Velocity, schooner, M'Veigh, from Sydney 27th July; Helen, schooner, Eedy, from Sydney 27th July. 10. Mary Ann, schooner, Lang, from Newcastle 26th July; Hirondelle, schooner, Lapthorne, from Sydney 1st instant; Thomas Sparks, ship, Scott, from London 17th April. Passengers—Messrs. G. Webster, and A. Flower; Swordfish, schooner, Clinch, from Hobart Town 3rd instant. 11. Christabel, barque, Harding, from London 11th March. Passenger—Mr. Lotherington. Departures: August 9. J. Lovett, for Hobart Town. 10. Shamrock, for Launceston.

The Christabel experienced much delay on her passage out. When off the coast of Brazil, she was totally dismasted in a hurricane, and had to bear up under jury-masts for Bahia, being unable to make Rio Janeiro, and was detained at the former place six weeks refitting. From the Cape of Good Hope she made a good run of 28 days. Altogether the Christabel was at sea, from the time she left England, 97 days; which, taking all things into consideration, is an average passage.—*Argus, August* 12.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: July 19. Onyx, barque, 241, Lenfesty, for Adelaide; Brothers, brig, 173, Doveton, for San Francisco, via Honolulu; Louisa, brig, 182, Heslop, for Adelaide.

Cargo of the Mary Stewart, from Moreton Bay: 12,000 feet timber, 6 bales wool, 53 bundles sheepskins, 200 hides, 50 casks tallow, 93 cheeses, 1200 staves, 1 case apparel.

English Shipping.—The Duke of Richmond, hence 28th December, was spoken in lat. 51° N. lon. 16° W. under jury main topmast, and loss of mizen top-mast, on the 12th April. The Missionary, from Melbourne, arrived at Dartmouth 21st April. The Brilliant, from Geelong 1st January, arrived at Gravesend on 22nd April. The Constitution cleared out at Liverpool for Adelaide and Melbourne on the 1st May. The Sea, for Melbourne, with emigrants, was to sail from Plymouth about the 10th May. The Aurora sailed from Gravesend, for Hobart Town, on 23rd April. The following vessels were advertised in the *Times* for these colonies. In addition to those already reported for Sydney; Earl Grey, to sail 26th May; Phœnician, 5th June; Marquis of Bute, 15th May; Kate, 10th June; Hooghley, 10th July; St. George, 10th September. For Victoria: Flash, 250, 5th May; Statesman, 874, 20th May; Ann Miln, and British Sovereign, with despatch; Thomas and Brilliant, 1st June; Navarino, 493, 5th June; Constance, 578, 10th July. For Adelaide and Victoria: Constitution, from Liverpool, 28th April; Blundell, with emigrants, 30th April; Balengeich, 12th; Lady M'Naughten, 900, 22nd; and Zetland, from Liverpool, 20th May; Lady Flora, 1000, in all June. For Hobart Town: Derwent, 1st June. The General Hewitt, from Sydney 26th January, is reported in the Melbourne papers as having arrived at Gravesend on the 23rd April, but we think this must be a mistake. In the *Times* of the 24th April, a vessel named the General Wilshire is reported as having arrived at Gravesend from Sydney, and as a vessel of the same name had sailed from Cape Breton, it is most probable that it was not the General Hewitt.

The Anna Maria, from Melbourne, arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd February.

Honolulu.—Arrivals, June 28: U.S. brig Mary Wilder, eighteen days from San Francisco; Lind, brig Deuker, 180 days, from Hamburg. 30. U.S. barque, Mazeppa, thirteen days from San Francisco. July 2. U.S. ship, Robert Hooper, Pike, thirteen days from San Francisco; British barque, Thetis, Cass, thirteen days from San Francisco. 3. U.S. ship Mary Adeline, M'Lellan, brings news from San Francisco, up to the 19th June. 4. British barque, Constant, Coombes, from Hong Kong. Vessels in harbour on the 5th July: U.S. barque, W. H. Shailer; U.S. brig General Worth; U.S. schooner, Dart; British brig, Corsair, How; Don Quixote, barque; British schooner Henrietta; British barque, Lind, Yule; U.S. whaling barque, Janet; British schooner, Adventure.—*Polynesian, July* 5.

California.—The *Morning Post* of the 19th June says, that the elegant and fast sailing schooner Despatch, Captain W. F. Plant, sailed for Sydney on the 18th June, with a full load of passengers.

The Effort, from the Tweed River, reports the Ocean Queen, schooner, ashore on the North Head of the Tweed Bar, on the 12th instant, and not likely to be got off.

By the arrival of the Sisters, we have San Francisco news to 19th June, and Honolulu the 11th July. The Adirondack hence, and the Mary Catharine from Auckland, both touched at Honolulu, and proceeded on to San Francisco, the former on the 20th June, and the latter on the 8th July.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
20	WEDNESDAY	6 35	5 31	2 25	2 48

Moon, last quarter, 11·3 A.M., August 20.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1851.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

A vessel has arrived at Port Phillip, which put into Bahia, where she obtained English news to the 8th May.

The great event of the previous week was the opening by Her Majesty the Queen of the Great Exhibition of All Nations. We copy a very interesting description of the ceremony from *The Melbourne Argus*. It was computed that thirty thousand persons visited the exhibition on the first two days it was opened. The tickets sold had realized £130,000.

The only item of political news we see is, that on the 29th April, the Government was defeated on the Income-tax Bill, by a majority of eighteen.

Trade was not very brisk. Consols remained pretty steady. The closing price on the 7th May was 96⅞.

We give all the extracts contained in the Melbourne papers in a Supplement.

CALIFORNIA.

We are in possession of San Francisco papers to the 7th June:—

We are sorry to see records of three attempts at incendiarism, which leave little doubt that there was a conspiracy to set fire to the city. This naturally leads to the inference that previous fires were not accidental. The motives for such diabolical conduct remains undiscovered.

The greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of these discoveries, and the most atrocious crimes were perpetrated by ruffians who called themselves "Committees of the People." Although the laws of California equal in severity those which existed in England fifty years since, they are not carried into effect with sufficient promptitude to please the San Francisco Committees. We will quote two instances. A man named M'Cauley, was sentenced to be hanged for murder; on the day before he was ordered for execution, the Governor of of the State issued a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. "This (says the *Pacific News*) becoming known to some of the citizens of Napa, a large number proceeded to the cell of M'Cauley, between midnight and morning on Friday, and coolly and deliberately hanged him up to a beam, where the body was found next morning." A man named Jenkins (formerly a waterman in Sydney) was followed after committing a robbery, and apprehended with part of the property in his possession. He was taken before a "Committee of Vigilance," and the case having been stated against him, he was sentenced to be hanged; and, at two o'clock in the morning, a noose was thrown over his head, and he was suspended to a pole in an old building. The police attempted to interfere, "but," says the *Alta California*, "they were roughly handled, and had they proceeded they would have been riddled with balls."

By far the worst feature in these cases is, that these brutal murders, for they deserve no other name, are defended by almost the entire press of the State, which shows that it will be long before a better state of feeling can be introduced. The police are declared to be inefficient, and the judiciary weak, vacillating, or culpable, and therefore it is argued the people were obliged to act in self-defence.

Our columns are so crowded this morning that we have no space for extracts, but to-morrow we will publish some of the articles in which these monstrous acts are defended.

Mr. T. B. M'Manus, whose escape from Van Diemen's Land a few months since will be remembered, had arrived at San Francisco and been warmly received.

We call particular attention to the communications from our different correspondents, all of whom concur in the opinion that the new gold field in the Mudgee district is fully equal to the Turon. It is evident that we are only beginning to discover the auriferous wealth of the colony.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Much excitement has been created here for some days past by a report that very valuable diggings had been found on the Maroo Creek and one of its tributaries called the Louisa Creek. Mr. Hardy, who went over on Friday, returned last night, and has been persecuted by such a constant succession of miners calling to ask information, that he has been all day engaged doing nothing else almost but repeating the same story over and over again. As I knew that the information would be most interesting to the community, I applied to him also and he repeated it again. The Maroo lies thirty miles to the north of this, and twenty miles south of Mudgee. You have to cross the line of ranges between the Turon and Pyramil, and then the range between the Pyramil and the Maroo. Upon reaching the Louisa creek he looked for the miners in the bed of the creek as usual, but could see nothing of them until he left his horses and climbed up the rocks to the table-land at the head of the creek, and there he found them hard at work. Instead of digging deep into the bank and finding gold only in the stratum of clay next the rock, the gold was found in an alluvial deposit from four to six inches thick laying upon a bed of yellow greasy clay. It was much more difficult here than on a creek to ascertain the average gains, because on a creek one can go from party to party and every one can tell his own and his neighbours' gains, but in this case they were scattered in detached parties over the table land, and were not so easily managed; but he ascertained that most of them had come on Saturday and only commenced that morning (Monday) yet nearly all the licenses were paid at midday in gold they had got that morning. From that and what he could learn from the miners, he considers that 30s. per man per day is a low average. And if a party had a horse and cart to save the time consumed in carrying the earth from the table land to the water, they might wash out five or six ounces a day. The gold of the table land and the Louisa, instead of being in scales like the Turon gold, or in water-worn nuggets like that of Ophir, is in nuggets of all sizes from four ounces to a pin's head, with exactly the appearance of gold broken carefully out of the quartz. This table land is about twenty miles long and two to four wide, with gold so universally disseminated that a man cannot fix on a spot without finding it productive. The Maroo is exactly the same as the Turon, only that the hills are about one thousand feet high instead of six or seven hundred, and has room for a much greater number of miners, still more profitably employed. The gold is of the same description, but the scales a little coarser. The people here have been trying the table lands to-day, and a man has been at the Commissioner's quarters to show a considerable quantity in nuggets which he had found to-day, so that there is reason to believe that the Wyagden table land will prove equally productive. The people who commenced upon the Sheep Station Point below this have been digging down to the rock without success, and yesterday the whole point was abandoned, but to-day they again took possession of their claims, and have been working the surface, the green sods, and making an ounce out of eighteen or twenty buckets. There were about a hundred licenses paid at the Maroo, and about fifty have left this to-day; there will of course be an immediate rush to it. Mr. Hardy showed me some beautiful nuggets which he had bought as specimens, one nearly three ounces.

Turon, August 16.

THE NEW GOLD FIELD.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Turon, August 14.—Mr. Hardy, the Commissioner, returned yesterday from a visit to the New Diggings on the Louisa and Meroo Creeks, where he had been to collect licenses. These creeks are in the neighbourhood of Mudgee, where the one cwt. nugget was found. He reports that the table land about there is all highly auriferous, and that people have been for some weeks employed in digging there with great success. The blacks are now working, or rather picking up the small nuggets which lie near the surface. He expects that there will be a thousand people there in another week. Many are leaving the Turon for these New Diggings, simply because they are not satisfied with moderate earnings, such as one or two ounces a day. The Halls, who made £1800 among three persons in three weeks, and sold the gold about a fortnight ago, have been working the same hole with nearly equal success up to yesterday, when they sold their claim for a hundred pounds, supposing it to be working out. There have been many claims fully equal to theirs which have never been made public. The extent of the gold country on this river alone is unknown and inconceivable to people who have not been here. The mountains themselves are full of gold, and the thousands of gullies which run from them into the main stream afford an *inexhaustible* field for diggers. For example, a man with his pick, spade, a tin dish, and a bag to carry the soil to the river, can work in the side of the mountains or in a gully and make about two ounces a week. These gentry used to avoid paying their licenses, but the Commissioners are now too sharp for them, and make them all pay up or be off. Hundreds are obliged to work at wages before they can procure these things to start for themselves.

From close examination I feel persuaded that there is as much of the fine gold washed away from the cradles with the soil as is saved, and that the re-washing of this soil, with the aid of quicksilver, will enable any one to obtain two ounces a day. Mr. King is now doing this with great success. Indeed, as soon as the quicksilver machines are better understood, I do not think that any other kind will be used. Mr. Bush, the American, asserts that three times the quantity of gold can be obtained by the quicksilver machine over the common cradle. Most of those who brought up quicksilver have lost it by washing it over their cradles, through ignorance of their use. This article will soon be in great demand.

The additional Government Regulations about gold in the matrix having been published, the Commissioner stated that he was prepared to receive applications for selecting auriferous veins to be worked by machinery, half a mile of quartz vein being allowed to each. Accordingly four applications for the vein on which the hundred weight nugget was found were immediately sent in, and permission obtained to select. These four will, it is thought, occupy the full length of the vein. The parties proceed to-morrow to select.

Some new diggings are reported to have been discovered by Dr. Gwynn, about 12 or 13 miles below the present diggings, which it is said will turn out the richest yet known on this river. They are also said to be very extensive. People say that the best spots have been worked out at the present diggings. *I* think that as yet a mere fraction of the gold country of this stream has been touched. Three days ago I *knew* of 22 ounces being washed from one claim in a day, and below that claim a man dug out two pounds of gold in a few hours. The whole country up here is full of gold, and in my opinion capable of affording a highly remunerating employment to millions of people. The table land alone, to which I have already referred, comprehends, it is said, a hundred square miles.

The valley of the Turon is extremely beautiful and inviting. It is shut in by mountains on all sides, but there are small flats between them, and the river on one side or another, which furnish ample room for camping.

Storekeeping up here is *fortune making*. They charge upwards of three hundred per cent. on Sydney prices. Indeed, *they* make more than the diggers. One man who opened a store tent sold two hundred pound's worth in the first afternoon.

THE VICTORIA GOLD FIELD.

That gold has been discovered in our sister colony is now ascertained beyond all doubt. Of the quantity, and the prospects of working it successfully, it is yet too early to predicate. From the various accounts, obviously dealing in many exaggerations, with which the columns of our contemporaries are filled, we select the following from a letter addressed to the *Geelong Advertiser* by Mr. G. A. Wathen, who dates from Mr. Macullum's Station, five miles west of the present diggings:—

The "Clunes Diggings" are on the Deep Creek (a tributary to the Loddon), a few hundred yards from Mr. Cameron's station. They have been commonly supposed to be situated in the Pyrenees, but very erroneously, as they are fifteen miles distant from that chain.

The existence of gold at this locality has, it seems been known for the last eighteen months to the neighbouring settlers. Mr. Cameron distinctly asserts that he led Dr. Bruhn to the spot, and pointed out that gold was imbedded in the quartz vein. Dr. Bruhn has, however, the merit of first making the public acquainted with the fact.

The Deep Creek is one of those rivulets so common in this colony, running at the bottom of a deep land cleft, winding in sweeping curves through the trappean plain, and not distinguishable till you are close to its edge. The general form of a section of the valley is that of a blunted V, the sides occasionally opening and leaving a rich alluvial flat between them. The inclosing bands of the valley are grassed, but occasionally broken by an escarpment of rugged basaltic rocks. Several bold swelling lava hills, clad with the richest verdure, rise out of the trappean table land, a few miles distant. Mount Beckwith, a granitic ridge, is about five miles to the west. The gold is found disseminated in several parallel quartz veins or dykes, which pass through this mass of trap, and protrude from it on the steep banks of the valley. There is no tract of auriferous alluvium. The gold is almost entirely derived from the quartz vein itself. Hence the works here would be more properly characterised as Mining than Digging.

On the north side of the valley are seen four parallel quartz veins running north and south through a mass of soft decomposed rock. The main vein forms the axis of the spur formerly mentioned. Most of the miners are at work upon this and have quarried it, or laid it open, for a hundred yards up the slope of the bank, and on the plain above. The vein sometimes crops out on the surface, and is sometimes covered by a couple of feet of earth, all of which seems to be auriferous, though to no great extent. The vein itself is about a yard thick, the quartz is of a yellowish, glistening white, intersected by innumerable clefts and joints, so that when quarried, it falls to pieces in fragments of all sizes, down to that of a nut. The fissures are filled with a greasy red earth, highly impregnated with oxide of iron, and sometimes an inch in thickness. This ferruginous earth is very productive in gold. The lesser joints are coated with the iron oxide, and the quartz itself is often honey-combed with cells lined with the same. The whole of the earth and quartz is carried down to the creek and washed in the cradle or dish.

This vein runs due north and south, and may be traced on the surface of the trap plain for about a mile; the extent and depth to which it is auriferous are of course unknown. At the spot where the creek traverses it, the quartzose dyke is probably intersected by a fault or "cross course," which gave passage to the waters. Indeed, the whole valley probably originates in a great cleft or fissure in the mass of trap rock, which here covers the country, and the dyke of quartz would have been cut off by the same subterranean movement that cleft the trap. On the south side of the valley the quartz dyke re-appears protruding from the bank, as a hard rock with veins and cavities filled with soft earthy matter (a kind of flookan). Its direction is shifted to the south-west, or towards Mount Beckwith, but is soon lost in the mass of trap.

About fifty men and a few women and children were already at work, and the Local Government had sent up a party of mounted troopers, under Captain Dana, to preserve order. Of the results of the miners' operations there are no authentic accounts before us, very little of that obtained having either been sold or weighed. Of course, exaggerations, both as to success and failure, were rife, as with the Ophir diggings during the first month or two after their discovery.

From a lecture on gold, recently delivered by Dr. Bruhn, at Geelong, we take the following remarks as to the golden prospects of Victoria:—"The rocks containing gold in other countries are mica, slate, clay slate, hornblende, talcose slate, granite, siennite, greenstone, serpentine, porphyry, basalt, &c. We find these rocks in the Pyrenees, as in the Mount Macedon ranges, and doubtless in many other parts of the colony. Many of the auriferous mountains in other countries are transmuted, metamorphosed, or elevated by the intrusion of igneous masses. Rocks of this kind generally abound in gold. In the Mount Macedon ranges, and in the Pyrenees, trap, greenstone, serpentine, porphyry, basalt, and the outpouring of volcanoes, have erupted the earlier formations; and it is evident that the black clay slate of the Pyrenees became red from the influence of igneous eruptions. In California the clay slate underlies the great diluvial detritus of the gold. But the gold in the Pyrenees underlies the clay slate. It is now believed that a parallelism of auriferous mountain ranges with the meridian has taken place. The gold fields in New South Wales are considered to be analogous to the rich gold fields of the Ural, in Siberia; our Grampians, Pyrenees, Mount Alexander, and all exhibit the same characteristics. When the extent of our principal gold ranges corresponds with that of other gold bearing ranges, we may therefore expect that the same conditions will yield similar results. When the detritus of our own principal ranges correspond with that of other ranges where gold occurs, we may expect the same results from similar conditions. For instance, if it be an established fact, that gold lies between the 140° and 145° degree of longitude, west and south, of the 37° degree of latitude, we may expect to find auriferous ore in the direction of Mount Elephant, all the way towards Melbourne or Geelong, and higher up, from the Pyrenees, over Mount Alexander, towards Seymour. The results obtained in the Bathurst gold diggings and vicinity, correspond with the results obtained from the examination of other countries of similar formation, and which are also of the same geological epochs. Our ranges are in every way similar to the Sydney ranges; and therefore there is every probability that we may find gold here as well as there. The slopes of our principal ranges are westerly, towards our internal desert, the same as occurs in Siberia, or the Ural mountains. Therefore the auriferous detritus is more likely to be found on the western than on the eastern slope of our ranges. When we know that our principal ranges correspond with those of other ranges in which gold has been found, and when we know that such rocks in other countries produce gold, we may arrive at the safe conclusion that gold abounds in our own mountain ranges, where similar conditions exist. More than this, we may expect large deposits to exist, which will take a long time to be worked out. There is gold in the Pyrenees; there is gold in the ranges near Burn Bank; there is gold at Major Newman's place, near the Merri Creek, sixteen miles from Melbourne. The whole soil is charged with auriferous matter. There can be no question of the existence, not merely of gold, but of platinum, precious stones, and other valuable mineral deposits, and the lecturer firmly believes, that before many weeks are passed over, discoveries will be made, which will not only astound the colonists of Victoria, but literally astonish the people of England."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Congregational Missionary Society for New South Wales was on Tuesday evening held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, the Rev. Dr. Ross, President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer,

The President said that this, the first annual meeting of the Congregational Missionary Society for New South Wales, should have been held last month; but having had advice of the departure from London of a minister for the society, it was considered desirable that the meeting should be deferred until after his arrival. That minister, the Rev. Mr. Waraker, having arrived, the earliest possible opportunity had been taken of calling the friends of the society together. The objects of this society, as defined in the rules adopted at the first meeting, were threefold: first, the employment of one or more missionaries among the poor, destitute, and depraved inhabitants of the lanes, alleys, and courts of the city of Sydney, who should distribute tracts, pray with them, and give such counsel and admonition as their circumstances or habits may seem to demand; secondly, to procure from England or elsewhere a supply of ministers of their own denomination, and locating them in the principal towns of the colony; and, thirdly, that they may be enabled to render assistance to members of their own denomination in the adjacent colonies. During the past year, as a Society, they had only prosecuted the object first named, the employment of a city missionary in Sydney, and what had been done by him would presently be shown by the Secretary in his report. The second object they had been unable to carry out by reason of the non-arrival of a minister, but which they will now be enabled to prosecute by the location at Maitland of the Rev. Mr. Waraker. With regard to the third object, although as a Society they had done nothing, yet by means of the private subscriptions of a few liberal and active members, assistance amounting to nearly £400 had been rendered to churches in Melbourne, Launceston, and Auckland, within the last three months. The great end of the Society was the conversion and salvation of the souls of men; not to proselyte the members of other denominations to the adoption of our particular views; not to draw men from the ranks of any other evangelical church to that of the Congregationalists, but to promulgate the truths of the gospel, and thereby bring glory to the Saviour of mankind. While they considered the points of difference existing among evangelical Protestants as very subordinate, yet they could not view them as unimportant. We aim at the salvation of men and the glory of Christ through the agency of our own system, we cannot conscientiously or consistently adopt any other; we must therefore act upon our own system, and work it out, or as a body be shut out from doing anything towards effecting the salvation of the world, or of operating upon the vice and ignorance of the human race by the spreading of divine truth. This object was not gained by merely making men think that they ought to become Independents. Were multitudes to come to us professing to embrace our system, and to remain worldly and unconverted men, it would not be worth the expenditure of either our time, our labour, or our money. We desire the salvation of sinners, and that persons of our own denomination should have the opportunity of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We do not think it right to leave this altogether in the hands of other denominations of Christians; it is as much our duty as it is theirs; they did not ask our permission to preach the Gospel, nor do we ask theirs; and while there are many parts of this colony where "another Gospel" is preached to the people, the lying delusions of which are leading souls to irremediable destruction, it is our duty to counteract the evil by taking up new ground, and with other evangelical Christians seek the salvation of those who are perishing for lack of knowledge, by spreading the light of divine truth among those who are led away by the delusions of the false Gospel,—many of whom, in the parent country knew the truth, but who, with their children, have now lost it.

The Secretary then read the Report for the year ending 30th June, 1851:—

During the past year the operations of the Society have been confined exclusively to the city of Sydney where, by the labours of their respected city missionary (Mr. Samuel Goold) they have endeavoured to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the destitute, and ignorant, and depraved inhabitants of its lanes, and alleys, and crowded courts. What these labours have been, and with what success they have been carried on, you will learn from the following condensed report, which has been furnished by Mr. Goold.

Mr. Goold's "Report of Missionary labour" shows many pleasing instances where spiritual good has resulted from his visits to the houses of the poor and destitute, as well as among some of the most depraved characters to be found in those parts of the city which come within the sphere of his mission. To enter into these details, however interesting, would be out of place here; we must merely refer to the Report itself, which will before long be in circulation. We may state, however, that during the past year 2282 visits were paid by Mr. Goold, 302 of which were to the sick and dying; and 2500 tracts were distributed by him in the course of his visitations. Under the head of "Religious Services," Mr. Goold states—

During the past years meetings for prayer and exposition of the Scriptures have been held twice a week at the Normal Institution.

Under the head of "Evening School" is the following:—

This is also held in the Normal Institution. I regret to have to say that the lamentable want of interest on the part of many who could have rendered assistance, has greatly lessened the good that might have been effected by this valuable school. Had it not been for three ladies, it must for some months past have been given up. Had the same interest been aroused among those who were capable of imparting instruction as has been manifested by the children, the rooms now occupied at the Normal Institution would not have held the numbers that would gladly have come, but for five months during the twelve, there were only three labourers, and they, feeling how ill they were able to do justice even to the number already attending were fearful of extending it. Since that time some friends have rendered occasional assistance, and others have been regular in their attendance. I cannot quit this subject, however, without expressing a hope that some assistance will be rendered whereby this important school may be continued.

The interest the scholars feel in it will be seen by the following occurrence.

One evening it was pouring with rain, which had continued through the day; the two female teachers hesitated whether to go or not, but they determined to take a cab, and when they arrived they found they were amply repaid—sixteen boys dripping with wet were waiting for them. They clapped their hands, opened the cab door, exclaiming, "We knew you would come." They then opened an umbrella and joyfully ushered them into the school.

Among the children attending there are four girls and one boy all of whom are Catholics, who received no other instruction than what they have in this school. They have been regular in their attendance for the last twelve months. The eldest girl especially always manifested great interest during the reading of the scriptures. She has now left, and the mistress with whom she is living speaks very highly of her.

From another family three boys have been regular in attendance. The eldest during the day sells fruit in the streets, and consequently has little opportunity of gaining instruction in any other way. He has made rapid improvement, and is a pleasing example of the good that may be done by such a school.

There are on the books eighty children, many of whom attend very regularly. The average attendance is about fifty.

It is a pleasing circumstance that this is not now the only school of the kind in Sydney. Recently one has been opened in connection with St. James' Church, which is in a prosperous condition.

The Committee conclude their report with the following observations:—

Surely such statements as these are more than sufficient to repay the supporters of this Society for all the assistance they have given and all the efforts they have made, and to encourage them to continue, yea, to increase these efforts.

Such an increase will now be absolutely necessary; for since this report was drawn up, the Committee have the high satisfaction of announcing that the Rev. J. T. Waraker, formerly of Tooting, Surrey, has with his family arrived in Sydney. At the meeting held for the formation of this Society, in June, 1850, it was announced that negotiations were then being carried on with the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, London, to seek out a suitable minister, whom they were desirous to send to Maitland. They have done so: and the result is the appearance of Mr. Waraker amongst us.

He comes with the most favourable testimonials of his character as a man of piety and a minister of Christ. These are from—

1. The Congregational Board of London.
2. The Surrey Mission Society.
3. The South Thames Fraternal Association.

And are as follows:—

It is expected that in the course of a few weeks Mr. Waraker will proceed to Maitland with his family and immediately commence his labours. A place of worship has already been procured for that purpose. The building formerly occupied by the National Scotch Church having been advertised for sale, it was purchased by one of the Members of the Committee, and by him will be conveyed over to trustees, to be held for the Congregational Church that may be formed there. For this act of distinguished Christian generosity the cordial thanks of this Society are justly due. Under Mr. Waraker's ministry may "the little one become a thousand and the small one a strong nation."

The Committee in conclusion would take the liberty of impressing upon the meeting the necessity not merely of continued but redoubled liberality. Upon this Society will devolve a large share of Mr. Waraker's support during the next three years, nor do they intend to confine their operations to the city of Sydney and Maitland; as opportunity offers they hope to be able to extend their labours to other localities. Bathurst is already claiming our attention, and soon, we trust, that a devoted servant of Christ, connected with our denomination, will be found labouring in that increasingly important district of the country. There is something more precious than gold, and by which the most auriferous regions may be enriched. May it be ours to assist along with others in providing them with it.

By the Treasurer's Report, the expenditure of the year has been £274 0s. 9d.; and that there is a balance in his hands to the credit of the society amounting to £19 8s. 1d.

The Rev. R. Mansfield moved, "that the Report of the Committee for the past year, now read, as well as the audited statement of the Treasurer's account be received and approved." He was sure that all who had had the pleasure of reading the report would at once, with him, cordially admit that it was deserving of publicity, and of a wide circulation. The statements the Committee were enabled to set out were plainly indicative that the Lord was with them, and had owned their agent by blessing and rendering successful his work of faith and labour of love,—the seed sown by him having in some instances taken root, sprung up, and borne satisfactory and delightful fruit. He trusted that this success argued well for the future success of the Congregational Missionary Society of New South Wales on a larger scale and with a wider sphere. He most cordially approved of the objects of the Society, and the means by which it sought to achieve them. He was conscientiously and cordially a Wesleyan, but he was quite sure that the Congregational system was as well adapted to the conversion and salvation of souls as his own; and he wished to see them building up a large interest in this city and in this colony, because wherever there was a Congregational Church there was a living and true member of the Church of the Redeemer. He felt great interest in their operations, because he believed the time would soon come when redoubled—nay, trebled and quadrupled exertions of every lover of his fellow-man, and of man's Redeemer, would be required to maintain and advance the cause of their common Lord and Saviour in these colonies. No doubt the population of the colony would very speedily be much enlarged from every quarter of the globe, and unless Christians of every denomination exerted themselves to the utmost, the additions to colonial society would be for the worse and not for the better. It was for the Congregationalists, as for the other denominations, to come forward to "the help of the Lord—the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Mr. George A. Lloyd said, that when he last had the honour of appearing upon that platform he brought his speech in his pocket, but after the meeting was over a friend suggested that in future he should avoid such assistance, and trust to his head and his heart, which he had resolved to do on that occasion. If, therefore, he failed in giving expression to his sentiments, they must treat him with forbearance. The resolution had been so ably moved by their old and respected friend who had just sat down, that nothing further was necessary to commend it to their cordial approval. The Report was one that did honour to the individual who penned it, and he trusted that it would speedily be printed for the information of all who took an interest in their proceedings. While he had been sitting on that platform so many thoughts had crowded into his mind, connected with their present position as colonists, and the object and working of that Society, that he must crave their attention for a few moments while he endeavoured to bring them forward. When they last met, the day was about to dawn when the turning of a turf was to commence a new era in their history by the introduction of railways—those mighty agents by which the ends of the earth were brought together, and man was enabled to commune with his fellow-man, and thus carry on the active operations of life—that turf had been turned, and that railway was now progressing, and he trusted the day was not far distant when its completion would be hailed with joy by multitudes. They were, then, in every respect a rising and prosperous colony. Their exports of wool and tallow were rapidly increasing, and although not commanding so much attention in their native land as their position entitled them to claim, they were satisfied that increasing years would produce increasing respect, and give them a place amongst the nations of the earth. The short period of twelve months had rolled round, and how remarkably had their circumstances altered. A discovery had been made, which would startle the whole world, and prove this portion of the British Empire to be the brightest gem in her Majesty's Crown. They had not hitherto been able to command sufficient influence to obtain the trifling boon of steam communication with England from the hands of her Majesty's Ministers; but now, what had been so often denied, would be a matter of imperative necessity, and Australia, the land of their adoption, would stand pre-eminently forward as the most valuable of her Majesty's possessions. An element of wealth had been slumbering in the bowels of the mountains, and the beds of their rivers of unknown extent, for thousands of years, and no doubt, by the wise arrangement of an overruling Providence, they had been permitted for half a century to walk over mountains of gold perfectly unconscious of the treasure beneath their feet. It was well that the auriferous nature of their soil had remained so long a secret. The land had been cultivated by honest industry; families had been raised up, and associations brought around them, not easily disturbed, and Government had been established on a basis that gave energy and strength to its decisions. Had this brilliant discovery been made in the early history of the colony, disastrous results might have ensued from the gathering together of these large masses without any power to control them, but now they were prepared to legislate for any amount of population; and if Britons were true to their principles, prepared to control them; but he thought he heard them say, What has all this to do with the Colonial Missionary Society? It had a great deal to do with it. For what purpose were these treasures cast into the lap of man? Merely to gratify his desire for riches, and foster a spirit of covetousness? By no means. It must be employed for great and noble purposes; and where could one be found more noble than that presented to them this evening? If they employed their gains for the glory of God, a blessing would attend them, but if they acted otherwise, their wealth would prove a curse, and bring down their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. An immense population might be expected here within the short space of a few months, and it was essentially the object of this Society to provide for their spiritual welfare. Ministers must be obtained, and missionaries sought out; and while the attractive power of gold was drawing thousands of souls to their shores, they must strain every nerve to provide for those souls food far more valuable than gold could produce. They had not been idle as a church and congregation. In addition to their own demands they had raised within the last three months £100 for Auckland, £100 for Launceston, and £200 for Melbourne. Most of them had listened to the simple and scriptural exposition of Divine Truth in that place on the previous Sabbath morning, and been pleased with the liberal sentiments propounded by the new minister. They had also been thrilled with the stream of eloquence that flowed from the pulpit in the evening, and if their pastor and themselves had only been instrumental in bringing those two men to the colony, it was accomplishing a great work. But much more had been done—their City Missionary had visited the streets and lanes of the city, carrying comfort to the downcast, and instruction to the ignorant; and they had reason to be thankful for this; but they must not stop there. Onward! Onward! must be their motto; and let every individual in that assembly bring all his energies into this field, so that they might continue their labours. To engage ministers and support them money was requisite. He would therefore exhort them to tax their liberality to the utmost, and close his remarks with the beautiful language of the poet—

Give *while* thou canst, it is a godlike thing,
Give what thou canst, thou shalt not find it loss,
Yea, sell and give, much gain such barteries bring,
Yea, all thou hast, and get fine gold for dross:
Still see thou scatter wisely; for to fling
Good seed on rocks, or sands, or thorny ground,
Were not to copy him, whose generous cross
Hath this poor world with rich salvation crown'd.
And, when thou look'd on woes and want around,
Knowing that God hath lent thee all thy wealth,
That better 'tis to give than to receive,
That riches cannot buy thee joy nor health—
Why hinder thine own welfare? Thousands live,
Whom if thy pitying hand will but relieve,
It shall for *thine own* wear the robe of gladness weave.

The President then put the resolution to the meeting, amended by the provision for the report being printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.—Carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Beazley in moving "That this meeting would express its gratitude to God for the protection afforded to the Rev. J. T. Waraker and his family during their voyage to the colony—would welcome him as a well accredited and faithful minister of Jesus Christ, and would cherish the hope as well as offer up the prayer that in the important district of Maitland, whither he is about to proceed, his labours may be long continued and greatly successful," said, the work he had to do was one of difficulty—to congratulate his reverend brother, Mr. Waraker, upon his arrival in this land as a minister of Christ. He (Mr. B.) was wholly unused to language approaching to compliment, but he might readily escape all responsibility on that score by just imagining himself the mouthpiece, and representative of the Christian body with which they are both associated. In meditating upon what course it would be right to pursue on this occasion, he had ventured to imagine that the different classes of persons among the Congregationalists had entrusted him with congratulatory addresses to Mr. Waraker. The first address he had to read, then, would be from the Sabbath School children, and to the following effect:—"To the Rev. Mr. Waraker.—Rev. Sir,—We, the children of the Congregational Sabbath Schools, beg to say how glad we are that you have been brought safely over the great sea to Sydney. We have four Sabbath Schools: one at Pitt-street, one at Redfern, one at Parramatta-street, and one at Woolloomooloo. We number altogether 500 children. In our schools we have been taught many things. Many of the beautiful hymns of Dr. Watts, and many still more beautiful passages from God's holy word. We love our schools and our teachers, and hope that we shall profit by their instructions. We understand, Sir, that you are going to Maitland. We hope that you will have a large congregation, and especially a good Sabbath school. We had almost forgotten to say that we are happy to hear that you have a nice family of children of your own, and we hope that some of them are old enough to teach in the Sabbath School. We would only further say, we hope that the great God who has brought you to this land will make you very useful. We are yours, with much respect, &c." The next address he would read is from the seatholders of our congregation. It runs thus: "Reverend Sir,—We approach you as the body of seatholders in the Congregational churches, to express our congratulations upon your arrival in this colony. We have for some time attended divine ordinances as conducted by your brother ministers who have been for some years in the colony. We much approve of your sentiments as a religious body, your advocacy of the voluntary principle, your doctrine of the equality of Christian ministers, and of the independency of churches. We have been led beyond the immediate teaching of our ministers upon these subjects. We have read Neale's History of the Puritans, Stoughton's Spiritual Heroes, Fletcher's History of Independency, and some of the masterly pieces of Mr. Binney. We are not, as yet, members of your Church,—we mingle only in the general services of the sanctuary; but we hope ere long to be admitted into your fellowship, and to commemorate with you the dying love of the Saviour. From the interest we have been led to feel in Independency, we hail your arrival, and join with you in praising God for the preservation of yourself and family. May it please God to render you eminently useful in the sphere of labour you are destined to occupy. We beg to remain, Rev. Sir, yours, &c." The third imaginary document put into my hands is from the members of the churches, and runs thus:—"Rev. and dear brother,—Allow us to express our congratulations on your safe arrival in this our adopted country. We are members of the Congregational churches in Sydney. Some of us have been led to thoughtfulness and prayer by the ministry to which we have listened in this city, while others of us came as accredited members from churches in our native land. We well remember that we had many misgiving in our approach to these shores upon the ground of religious advantages. We feared we should never realise any more the delightful fellowship we had had with Christian brethren at home. Our fears have been happily removed, and we find ourselves in spiritual pastures almost as rich as our former ones. We need not avow to you, Sir, our unflinching adherence to our distinctive principles. We hold, as we always have held, that Independency is, in a very high sense of the term, the cause of freedom, of truth, and of God. We earnestly hope that you will be made the means of diffusing and establishing these principles, but we have a much stronger desire still, that you may turn men from darkness to light, and lead them to the Saviour. Accept, dear sir, of our congratulation and best wishes, and may God preserve and bless you. We remain, &c." The fourth address, which is a very brief one, is from Mr. Waraker's ministers: "Rev. and dear brother,—We cordially hail your arrival among us. We cheerfully stretch out the right hand of fellowship. We rejoice in you as an equal and a brother. We have been particularly gratified in reading the very satisfactory—the high and honourable testimonials, which you have brought with you from home. We rejoice in your honourable career of past service; we hope that your former church will speedily meet with a suitable successor; and that you, dear sir, may be instrumental in raising up a still more large and flourishing one in the town of Maitland. We bless you in the name of the Lord: we bid you God speed! Ever calculating upon our sympathies, and influence, and prayers, we remain, &c."—"I crave attention," said Mr. Beazley, "a moment on my own personal account. I hope, my brother, (addressing Mr. Waraker,) that you will not fall into the mistake that colonists are necessarily debased and ignorant. The truth is, that there are hearers in every congregation whose esteem is only to be won by the best efforts of the head and of the heart. I would further intimate that the course of a colonial minister is almost necessarily an up-hill one, calling for great energy and perseverance. But I am thankful to add, from my own experience of 15 years, you will ever be sustained by the sympathy and aid of your brethren. I am proud in being able to record this testimony—that for the period of 15 years I have never experienced a momentary jar with the committees with which I have been connected in Van Diemen's Land and in this town. May the Lord bless you, and make you a blessing!"

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Fairfax, by a few brief but pertinent remarks. After which it was put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. J. T. Waraker said, he should wish that his own heart should receive a right impression from the manner in which he had been received by the meeting. It seemed as if he were carried back again to Mr. Binney's chapel, where he was commended to the colonial work, so completely did this meeting dovetail with that. He thanked his reverend brother, Mr. Beazley, for the charge he had given him, though he rather suspected that he had stolen a march upon Dr. Ross, who would most probably have preferred to deliver it himself. Mr. Beazley had, however, done it very cleverly—with so little of compliment but so much of common sense, that he was very much pleased; and if he had no other illustration of his (Mr. Beazley's) pulpit talent, he could undertake to say that he was at least a tolerably good minister. His friends on the platform, and the friends in the body of the meeting, seemed to have considerable faith in a stranger. This was generous. He sincerely thanked them for the warm reception he had met at their hands, and he hoped to God that they would not be disappointed in their expectations of him. It was now his duty to move the following resolutions:—"That the recent discovery of gold, and the great social and commercial changes which it may be expected to produce in this colony, render the existence and the operations of this Society more important and necessary than ever: and this meeting therefore would express its determination, in humble dependence upon Divine aid, to labour still more abundantly in promoting the great object for which it was originally instituted." As a stranger, but recently landed on these shores, it would best become him to take the attitude of a learner in reference to the changes which the presence of gold in this colony may be calculated to produce, and should avoid committing himself by an expression of opinion on the subject. When, while coming up the harbour, on Monday last, the first Australian he met exultingly announced the discovery of gold fields, he must confess that the tidings fell very heavily on his ears, and could have replied—"As he that taketh away thy garment in cold weather, so is he that bringeth tidings to a heavy heart." He anxiously began to consider what would be the effect of this discovery on the moral state of the colony; and he had no sooner landed than he discovered the same question had been weighed by others before him, and that they had not only got through the "Slough of Despond," but had arrived high on the mountains of Hope. This hope is very contagious, and before long he was completely infected. The true hope of Australia, however, is built on the prevalence of Christian religious ordinances in the land, and hence the importance of this society, which will raise a warning voice against the worldliness which will become prevalent, and raise a signal post amid the dust, that man does not live by bread alone, and to bid those skilled in the science of profit and loss to work out the problem, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This is the highest mission in which any creature can be engaged: a mission which God commands, and which will command his blessing. And when

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it is considered that now more than ever the agency of such a society is required—when a comprehensive view of the prospective wants of the colony is conceived in the mind,—what zeal, what energy ought not every individual connected with the Church of Christ to devote in the furtherance of such a cause. Ere long a mighty war of worldliness will set towards these shores; will a puny effort by the Church be sufficient successfully to meet it? If but a puny effort be made, it will be but as the cry of an infant against the roaring of the great Pacific ocean which washes our shores. He had calmly considered the position which Christians, both ministers and private members, should occupy. They should be earnest and diligent. Let us take courage. God does not ordinarily work by what are usually called great agencies. No: it hath pleased him to work by mean agencies, that no flesh should glory in his presence, but acknowledge that it is "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." He supposed that no apology was necessary for bringing before this meeting this mission—a Congregational Mission. The men who support this Society went to no Government for money, but, like honest men, to their own pockets. Congregationalists, as such, are called upon not only to engage with other bodies of evangelical Christians in the work of Christian Missions, but also to bear witness to a particular organization, believing that organization to be in perfect accordance with the principles and the practice developed in the New Testament. It doubtless involves much pecuniary liability, but you have your reward. God is able to multiply your seed sown, and to bring you withal to eat the fat and drink the sweet. May God bless you all, and abundantly bless the Congregational Missionary Society of New South Wales.

Mr. Owen seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by the Rev. J. Ham, seconded by Mr. C. Tuting, and carried—"That George Rees, Esq., be re-elected as Treasurer, and Mr. Randolph Nott, as Secretary, and that the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Thompson, D. Jones, Fairfax, Owen, Foss, Comrie, Row, Welbank, Tuting, Rev. S. Ross, S. Thompson, G. A. Lloyd, S. Symonds, Parsons, J. Williams, W. Barker, J. Dawson, G. J. Wrentmore, and E. Fletcher."

A doxology was then sung, and the meeting was terminated by a benediction from the President.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Butter; at 11 o'clock, Drapery and Slops.

Mr. J. Purkis. At the Dockyard, at 11 o'clock, two Cast Horses.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paste Blacking.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fine and Seconds Flour, Maize Meal, Salad Oil, Currants and Raisins, Lime Juice, Batty's Oilman's Stores, Sundry Groceries and Fruits, Potatoes, Glasgow Smoked Hams, Eleme Raisins, Sugars, Tea, Scented Soaps, Wines, Porter, Prunes, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Italian Paste, Preserved Game, Sardines, Preserved Fruits, Congou Tea, Pickles, Mustard, Oils, Capers, Anchovies, Herrings, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Anchovy and Bloater Pastes, Ketchup.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At the residence of Mr. Shaw, Macquarie House, Macquarie-place, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

Messrs. Mort and Brown.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, a Stage Coach, a Phaeton, Four-spring Gig, Gig Harness; at 11 o'clock, Sugars, Coffee, Cloves, English Cheese, Starch, Fish, Saltpetre, Jams, Almonds, Paint, Corks, Herrings, Soap, &c.

Mr. Stewart.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, Carts, Phaetons, Gun, &c.

Mr. A. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Kitchen Utensils, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Gold Watch, Spring Cart, Weighing Machine, Weights, and sundries.

The Robbery at the Turon.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Austin, describing the particulars of the robbery alluded to by our correspondent at the Turon. About seven o'clock in the evening, the tent was cut open and about £600 in bank notes, gold-dust, and silver coin, taken away, a bag with two hundred sovereigns was with the other money, but it got knocked down, and so the thieves missed it. It is evident that the robbery was committed by some person who had been watching about the tent, for the money and gold were placed among some blankets, where no one would expect to find such things. The loss falls on Mr. Austin and three other persons who had a share in the business.

Sydney Police Office.—Yesterday, the business of this office commenced with the disposal of the drunkard's list, on which appeared the names of eleven male and five female offenders, who were severally sentenced to the usual fines of 2s. 6d. or 5s., or the customary equivalent of imprisonment. Upon the summons list there were nineteen cases of breaches of the Police, Licensing, Toll, Coal, and Dog Acts, which, in consequence of there being no second Magistrate to assist Mr. Dowling, were postponed. Four cases under the Master and Servant's Act were also postponed for the same reason; both complainants and defendants having waited several hours for the adjudication of the plaints. James Jackson was committed for trial, for having stolen from the reticule of Miss Elizabeth Lindsay, of York-street, one ten and two one pound notes, and seven shillings in silver, on the evening of Monday last. It appears, by the evidence of the prosecutrix, that she accompanied her sister to Titterton's coach office to see her off by the mail, and to bid her farewell. There was a crowd of nearly two hundred persons waiting the departure of the persons bound for the gold fields; and whilst speaking to her sister, she felt some one press against her, and turning round, saw the prisoner withdrawing his hand from her reticule-basket. She seized him, and called for assistance; and he, putting his hand behind him, as passing to an accomplice what might have been in it, attempted to make his escape. Mr. Nichols appeared for the prisoner, but failed to elicit anything in his favour. David Reece, in the service of Mr. G. Turner, of Pitt and Goulburn streets, publican, was committed for stealing money from the till of his employer, on Sunday last. The prosecutor heard the sound of money in the bar whilst at dinner, and going in found the prisoner in the act of helping himself from the till. It being Sunday, he did not like to give him into custody, but turned him out of the house. On Monday, to his surprise, he returned with the utmost effrontery, as if nothing had happened; upon which he gave him into the custody of the police.—Thomas Bennison was committed for picking the pocket of Mr. Howell, at the Royal Hotel, on Monday evening. He was seen by Mr. J. Macnamara, junior, to put his hand in Mr. Howell's pocket, and was given into custody. Mr. Howell, on being informed of the circumstance, found that his purse, containing some silver, had been abstracted.—The case of John Slatterie, against whom another charge of embezzling moneys collected by him on account of the city rates, was partly heard yesterday morning. The evidence of the Town Clerk and City Treasurer was taken, and the case was then remanded until the 20th instant.—The case of George Sherbin, charged with fraudulent insolvency, was postponed until this morning. The other cases on the list were likewise postponed.

Water Police Office.—David Robertson, a seaman belonging to the Bank of England, was brought up, on warrant, before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Alexander, charged by Mr. John Lewis, the chief officer of this ship, with having assaulted him on the evening of Saturday last. The case was one of gross outrage, and having been fully proved by the evidence of the complainant and the second officer, Mr. Bedell, the prisoner was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol. An unusually long list of drunkards, and runaways from ships which have left the port, were disposed of in the usual manner.

Extensive Sale of Oilman's Stores.—The trade, and other wholesale purchasers, are reminded that Mr. George A. Lloyd will sell by auction, at the City Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock, a very large and choice assortment of goods now landing from the Dudbrook and Bank of England—full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.—Communicated.

The attention of grocers and others is particularly called to Messrs. Mort and Brown's sale, this day, at 11 o'clock—see advertisement.—Communicated.

Stage Coach, Carriages, Gig and Harness.—To the sale of these, this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the rooms of Messrs. Mort and Brown, we are requested to direct attention.—Communicated.

Horses.—Mr. Purkis reminds buyers that he sells This Day, at the Dock yard, at 11 o'clock precisely, cast horses, from the country police.—Communicated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

O'CONNELL PLAINS.

August 15.—As the spring approaches, there can be no doubt but the "Havilah" diggings will be worked. There are still parties lingering there, some of whom are earning seven and sixpence per day, and others as much as ten shillings, and were it certain that no "commissioner" would trouble them, many who reside within a few miles of the place would prefer it even to the "Turon."

Mr. Hargraves visited this place a few days ago, and as was his duty, told them they must "knock off," at the same time kindly showing that their manner of working lost them, not a little only, but three-fourths of the gold of the soil. As a proof of this statement, Mr. Hargraves proceeded with a tin dish which he borrowed from one of the men to wash a portion of earth, which he scraped from a rock at his feet, when he obtained as much gold in their presence at one washing as some of them had obtained from ten buckets of earth. Mr. Hargraves' remark on this point was, that out of forty buckets they lost the gold of thirty.

The sudden disappearance from these diggings of some, whom I know, has already to some extent been repented of, as it is found that every "bar" of the "Turon" is not a "Golden Point."

A respectable merchant of Sydney has written to me, requesting me to send him not less than one hundred weight "Havilah" earth, in order that he may have it fairly tested by a quicksilver apparatus. I have, therefore, arranged with a carrier who will be in Sydney we expect in a few days after you receive this communication. The profitableness or otherwise of the "Havilah" diggings will then be known.

It is really delightful to see the prospect we have, so far, of a fine and abundant crop of both wheat and hay. The occasional showers with which we have been favoured, and which still continue, are keeping the land at a uniform moistness, so by judges in these matters it is affirmed that if dry weather were even now to set in we should find no inconvenience therefrom until the wheat "spindles." Such a temperately dripping season from early July to the middle of August has seldom been known in this district. Next month I expect our neighbours now at the "Turon" will return to prepare their land for corn and potatoes. Having done so well in sending the ground for the "staff of life" they will surely not neglect the "poor man's crop."

There is another very favourable feature in the circumstances of O'Connell. The sheep establishments within a day's ride have suffered little or no inconvenience from the gold mania. Shepherds have the good sense to prefer a certainty to an uncertainty; and sheep are looking better than I have ever seen them for several years. The only drawback to our hopes is a foreboding, which in spite of us creeps over our minds, an uneasy anticipation of a lack of shearers and reapers at the usual times and places. Certain it is that our old shearers are now at the diggings, and whether on their return to put in the "latter crop" they will abide at home a few weeks and fleece our flocks, or go immediately back to the diggings, and so fleece ourselves, will be seen in time, though it may be not in time for a remedy. Well, sheepowner must turn sheep-shearer, and as wheat-growers will need assistance as well as wool-growers, it strike me that a faithful remembrance of the old-fashioned well understood adage, "one good turn deserves another" would stretch a considerable way to our relief. It is very likely we shall have the Bathurst district strewed over, and thickly too, with spare labour in the shape of disappointed diggers; but the mistake may be, I fear, that it will be chiefly your towneys, who will be thrown upon us—citizens who would scarcely know whether in order to shear a sheep they would not have to tie his legs, and who might find it difficult to ascertain of themselves which hand, right or left, a sickle was made for? Then, the ordinary bushman, who can "plough and sow, reap and mow, and shear, too, when he will," is sure to make the best gold-digger; and if he happen to be favoured with a preponderance of "acquisitiveness," then is he likely to care less for shears or sickle, sheep or wheat. It is matter of common remark, that the case being so serious, unless the Government interfere, sheep-holders will be ruined; some say Government ought to interfere, and many that Government are going to, and will interfere; but what can Government have to do with compelling free Englishmen either to shear or do anything else by way of compulsory employment. To increase the royalty even, or augment the license-fee, would be to tax the million for the convenience of a few. We shall just have to do the best we can.

TURON RIVER.

Neal's Point.—August 14.—A great number of new arrivals took place to-day, and the river is daily getting more and more thronged. At the new Golden Point several parties have left their holes, as they have not turned out equal to their expectations; many of the claims are, however, first-rate, the occupiers making from two to seven ounces a day. A most disgraceful scene took place there yesterday, of which the following is a brief outline:—A man, about 50 years of age, brought a young girl of 15 to the Point, and passed her off as his wife. One night she was away with another man, and some words took place in consequence, and the girl went to an old woman living on the Point, who is nick-named the quicksilver machine. One man went and claimed his wife, as he called her, when the old woman produced an agreement to show that she had hired her as a servant at the rate of five shillings per week, and eventually the matter was arranged by the old woman keeping the girl, and paying him one pound for clothes he had purchased for her. The pound was spent in drink, and confusion, riot, and disorder, were its accompaniments, until two o'clock this morning, to the great annoyance of many respectable persons who are located on the point. The girl was once forcibly taken away by several men, but was immediately rescued. Altogether it was a most disreputable affair, and there are many phases in the transaction which, if properly elucidated, would not bear the light. Several parties there spoke to me about it, and expressed their determination to show the matter in its proper light to the Commissioner. If this is done, I hope he will consider it necessary to drive from the diggings some of the parties connected with the affair. Sly-grog selling is carried on both at the Golden Point and the new Golden Point. I was at the latter place this evening, when a man came to the fire in a beastly state of intoxication—in fact, so drunk that he could not stand, and did not know where he was. Mr. Hardy arrived to-day from the World's End, where he has been issuing licenses to the diggers. They are in number about four hundred, and are located on the Moroya River and Louisa Creek, about eighteen miles east of Mudgee, and distant about fifty miles from this place. I hear that ninety-nine licenses were taken out, and it is stated that Mr. Shadforth will start to-morrow as Commissioner for that locality. On his road home Mr. Hardy lost his way for some hours. The diggings are considered equal to the Turon. I am happy to say that our point is entirely free from those vices which are prevalent at some other points on the river. Sly grog selling and gambling are unknown here, and the greatest order and unanimity prevails. I hope we may long remain in so enviable a position. The commencement of our point, which was so rapidly taken up on Monday, is now in a measure deserted; the diggings in the bank proving a failure. I understand that twenty pounds was given for one of the claims there, which did not turn out worth two-pence. On the remainder of the point a few parties are doing remarkably well, others making about a pound a day each man, and the remainder from five shillings to one pound. This is pretty much the state of things right down the river. I notice that the number of prospecting parties seem daily to increase; a natural consequence arising from the number of new comers. It has been proposed by some of the principal parties on the river to keep a prospecting party amongst them, whose business will be to find out good points for their principals to commence digging operations upon. I think it would be likely to turn out a good spec., and three intelligent men would be amply sufficient. On Tuesday, a man named Culleen, living just below our point, found a nugget weighing two pounds. A considerable portion of quartz was attached to it, but the gold itself is estimated at that weight. A Jew pedler passed down this way to-day, the first itinerant dealer I have seen on the river. His wares seemed to go off pretty rapidly. This evening on going over the range between Neal's Point and the flat leading to the Golden Point, I was much struck with the singularity of the scene. On Maitland Point to the left, on the other side of the river, the fires were numerous and shone brightly, rising above one another in irregular rows. I could hear several parties singing, others laughing and talking, and amidst the hum of voices I could distinguish the notes of a violin. Before me on the flat, as far as eye could distinguish were innumerable fires, continued along the other side of the river to the furthest extremity of the Golden Point. To the right, too, may be seen a few fires at distances, with the groups of dark figures standing around them, and adding to the singularity of the scene. I should say that at least six hundred fires might be seen at one glance, each having its hut at one side, and shadowy figures standing round it, giving the scene, only for its irregularity, the appearance of the encampment of a body of troops.

August 15.—Considerable agitation prevailed here to-day respecting the new diggings at the World's End, of which the most astonishing accounts have been promulgated. A few parties are starting for that locality. I have made inquiry from persons who are well acquainted with that locality, who tell me that quartz abounds there, and that they have no doubt gold will be found in great abundance. It appears not to be a broken country, like the Turon, but to abound in leading ranges and creeks, of larger size and greater length than with us. The road to it is described as being very bad, and almost impassable for a dray. A great many new stores are starting into existence. We had one before on this point, but Mr. Dawson has now built another of large size just above; indeed it is the best store at present on the Turon as far as outward appearance goes. I believe it will immediately be well stocked, the building being all but completed. Two or three of the parties here are grumbling to-day, some of the claims not turning out well. Neal's party are doing well as usual, and Mr. Palmer found a nest of gold from which he obtained seven ounces in a few buckets. It was found on a small layer of a sort of pipeclay in a curl as if left by an eddy of the water. De Clouet's party not doing so well, have turned back towards the bank, and obtained two and a half ounces in the morning. My next door neighbour, with his wife and an old man, obtained an ounce and a-half; his name is Keith, and he is a quiet and most industrious man; he and his wife dig all day; at night he repairs boots, and she makes gold bags or washes for her neighbours. By the by, I was going to say a few good laundresses would do first-rate out here; but I may qualify it by saying a few indifferent ones would. Mr. Cock, late superintendent of the copper mines at the Cornish settlement found gold to-day at the rear of our tents, amongst the small stones on the face of the range. His party went to work cradling the top earth to the depth of two feet, and obtained one ounce fourteen penny weights during the day. I do not think the gold runs deeper on the range, although I believe it will be found in the bank. A person named Campbell started on Saturday last with a hired man on a prospecting tour; they took but one day's provisions, and have not since been heard of—it is consequently feared they must have lost their way in the bush. I understand the circumstance has been reported to the Commissioner. Messrs. Melville and Wood have started a boarding-house on the flat near the Golden Point, at which travellers or new comers can be accommodated on very reasonable terms. Connected with their establishment is a registry office, where, upon the payment of a trifling fee, the name and present residence of any digger is entered in a book, so that a person seeking any of them can ascertain the spot where they will find them, supposing them to be registered. There was drinking and fighting to-day at the Golden Point; the Commissioner was there I hear, looking for grog, but failed in finding any. Mr. West's party, opposite Maitland Point, had secured five pounds of gold during the four days ending yesterday; he has been one of the most successful diggers on the river, having obtained altogether thirty-five pounds weight. A person arriving this evening, from the Wallaby Rocks, informs me there are not above fifty people there at present. The diggings at Oakey Creek are rather falling off; many of the claims cannot be worked in consequence of the water. At the Golden Points things are in much the same state as when I last wrote. The people who are doing but little seem to be daily increasing, and will no doubt greatly increase as the season advances.

August 16.—A general rush is taking place at the new diggings on the Moroya River; many people seem to be fairly going mad, thinking that gold is to be obtained there almost without digging for it. The most extravagant rumours are afloat, and at least one hundred parties passed down the river to-day on their road to the World's End. A team bound for that locality, and belonging to Messrs. Gordwin and Paton, crossed the river at our point to-day. On coming down the hill the load propelled the shaft horse down a steep bank into the river, where he fell with the load on him, and got jambed in the fork of a fallen tree. He was with great difficulty extricated from his perilous situation, after being in the water half an hour. Mr. Paton, who was leading him down, and stuck to his head, had a narrow escape of being seriously hurt. Messrs Alfred Neal and William Kable start for the World's End to-morrow on a prospecting tour; when they come back I shall be able to give you some authentic information respecting the new diggings. I am not sorry they have been discovered, as I assure you the Turon, if it is not now, very soon will be completely taken up, at least all the available spots of ground.

August 17.—Last night, Mr. Austin's tent, opposite Oakey Creek, was robbed, and gold and sovereigns to the amount of one thousand pounds stolen therefrom. I heard of this matter just as I was leaving for Bathurst, and there is no doubt as to its correctness. I have often thought, from the number of bad characters who have settled themselves about the Golden Point, that something of this kind would happen sooner or later.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST CAMDEN ELECTION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Our attention having been called to an account in your paper of Saturday, the 16th instant, headed "Picton," of a public meeting of the electors for the Western Division of Camden, held at that place on the 12th instant, we conceive it a duty we own to the constituency at large to notice some of the misstatements which that article contained.

The meeting may have consisted of the number stated (300) that is reckoning persons of both sexes and children; and, probably, 150 were qualified voters. The speech of Mr. Macarthur was long, eloquent, and most enthusiastically received; that of Mr. Sherwin would not have been listened to at all, but for the exertions of Mr. Macarthur and a few of his friends to obtain for him a hearing. It would be a waste of time to make a moment's comparison between the speeches of the two candidates or their effects upon the meeting. Mr. Sherwin's address was below mediocrity. Your correspondent would have the public to believe that he was warmly greeted. This assertion is of a piece with the whole tenor of that gentleman's canvass, and as Mr. Macarthur quaintly but justly observed, an apt illustration of that "lying principle, Vote by Ballot" of which Mr. Sherwin declares himself to be the warm advocate. Of the 150 voters present probably not more than six—certainly not ten—were in his favour, and the supporters of Mr. Macarthur out-numbering them twenty fold, were withheld from hooting the rival candidate down by a feeling that the weakness of his party and himself should excite no other feeling but silent contempt.

We can, if requisite, furnish the names of most of the voters, supporters of Mr. Macarthur, who were present; your correspondent we presume can have no difficulty in performing the same office for his side of the question.

William S. Mitchell, John Lakeman, James Lorimer, Thomas Horne, Thomas Brenan, John Galvin, Charles Kemp, Charles Purner.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Monaro.—From Bremadera Run. August 7: Brindle steer, like M off thigh, off ear split, a piece out of near ear. Red poley steer, like IA near ribs, like 98 off hip, the top off the off ear. Brown poley bullock, AP hip and ribs off side, damages 9d. per head. Brindle and white poley steer, if branded not legible, off ear split. Black heifer, unbranded, off ear split. Red heifer, like AA off hip and ribs, off ear split, a piece out of the near ear. Yellow steer, if branded not legible, a piece out of both ears. Red and white poley steer, C off hip. Blue and white working bullock, like W near hip and thigh, a piece out of near ear. Brown poley heifer, AS hip and ribs off side. Bay mare, W near shoulder, about four years old, damages 1s 6d per head. Bay filly foal, unbranded, one year old. Light bay colt, like U with [illegible] under near shoulder, about three years old. Bay colt like [illegible] off shoulder, two years old. Black colt, like 8L near shoulder, 3 years old. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 4th September, they will be sold. C. Mackay 14s 3d.

Camden.—From the Farm of Series Rodda, August 13: Dark bay horse, like W or N near shoulder, black points, saddle marked, docked tail, eight years old, thirteen and a half hands high, damages 10s, near hind foot bumble. If not released he will be sold. W. Buchan. 9s.

Yass.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P. August 11: Grey mare, unbroken, long tail, like TW or PW or DW near shoulder, illegible brand off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high, with a black filly foal by her side, branded W over TW or W over PW or W over DW near shoulder, 6 months old. Chesnut horse, white blaze down face, branded W over TW or W over PW or W over DW near shoulder, 3 to 4 years old 15 hands high. Bay filly, star on forehead, white on near hind foot, illegible brand near shoulder, 18 months old. Dark bay or brown mare, saddle marks, broken in, white on off hind fetlock, very poor, illegible brands or like 93 off shoulder, aged, 15 hands high, with a black or grey horse foal by her side, unbranded, 5 months old; damages 3d. each. If not claimed by the 7th September they will be sold. W. Cook. 12s 9d.

Lochinvar.—From Chriton's and Pryor's farms, August 15: Blue steer, off rump like TB. Brown and white steer, if branded not legible. Dun coloured heifer, branded on off ribs, but not legible. Black steer, white back, off rump like TB. Mouse coloured heifer, no brand legible. Red and white steer, near rump like H. Red steer, white face, brand not legible; damages 3d. each. Dark bay colt, shoes on fore feet, on near shoulder HR or HP. Chesnut filly, star near shoulder MR sideways. Bay mare, star, near hind fetlock white, on the near shoulder MR sideways. Brown colt, star, near hind fetlock white, on near shoulder like r or C. Bay colt, white face, switch tail, on off shoulder square; damages 1s. each. They will be sold, if not released, in 21 days. T. Doyle. 13s. 6d.

Gundaroo.—From Bywong. August 19: Red bullock, hole and slit off ear apparently, C and T near ribs; damages 3d. Red bullock, hooped horns, white spot on forehead, grey about head and hind quarters, same brands and marks; damages 1s. White bullock, with red spots, cocked horns, C and T near ribs, a blotched brand on off rump apparently RA; damages 1s. Strawberry heifer, apparently H off thigh; damages 3d. Red and white spotted steer, hooped horns, piece out of ear, no brand visible; damages 3d. If not released, they will be sold in 21 days. J. W. Wisbart. 11s. 3d.

Incidents of the Census.—The following specimen of womanly assumption was given in one of the census returns not a hundred miles from College-street, Portsea;—"Jane ———, wife, head of the family, manglingwoman. John ———, husband, turns my mangle."—*Portsmouth Times.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street, Mrs. J. Brady, of a daughter.

At Manila, on the 6th May, Mrs. George M. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, at Burrows, by the Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, John Macquarie Antill, of Jarvisfield, to Jessie Hassall, third daughter of R. M. Campbell, Esq., of Ann's Vale.

At St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, on Monday, August 18, 1851, Richard Coleman, to Jane Williamson, both of Sydney.

By special license, at Woodonga, Albury, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, Richard Cobham, Esq., of Barandudah, Little River, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Paul Huon, Esq., of Campbelltown.

DIED.

At Fairlight Place, Mulgoa, on Sunday, the 17th instant, Nathaniel Norton, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, aged 64.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mrs. Margaret Spears are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will move from her late residence, Clarence-street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.
3632 JOHN HILL, Jun., Undertaker.

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE MINES.
THE subscribers invite all parties proceeding to the Mines to inspect their large and varied stock of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Shirts, and every requisite for a Gold Miners' complete outfit.
DAVID JONES AND CO., George-street.
3564

TO DRAPERS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.
THE Subscribers beg to direct the attention of wholesale buyers generally to their unrivalled stock of DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, SLOPS, &c., which they are prepared to offer upon the most liberal terms.
N.B.—Invoices of about two hundred (200) original packages, comprising almost every article in the trade.
☞ Entrance to the wholesale next door to the Savings' Bank.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
2 25 George and Barrack streets.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. respectfully inform their customers that they have this day opened a large lot of plain French Delaines, in every colour.
2629 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., DRAPERS, &c., 253, Pitt-street, Beg to inform the public that they have just received, ex Douglas and Dudbrook, an exceeding choice lot of new Goods, suitable for spring costume.
2922

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. beg to notify that they have just opened a large lot of new Spring Silks, consisting of Stripes, Brocades, and Glacés, commencing at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
2924 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have now ready for inspection, a magnificent display of Long and Square Barege Shawls.
2925 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have just opened a very choice selection of Self-coloured French Bareges, at 20d. per yard.
2927 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have now ready for inspection, an elegant assortment of French and Coventry Bonnet Ribbons, which will be sold decidedly cheap.
2928 253, Pitt-street.

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have just received their usual Spring Shipment of Ladies' White Cotton Hose, of the very best makes, commencing at 6s. 6d. per dozen.
2929 253, Pitt-street.

PARTIES proceeding to the GOLD MINES will find that they are consulting their own interests by calling and purchasing their DRAPERY AND CLOTHING, at the FREE TRADE HALL, 96, King-street, where they may obtain every article they may require cheaper than at any other House.
3377

SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
39 and 41, Park-street.
MESSRS. J. T. AND W. SMITH beg to announce, that having completed very extensive alterations in their establishment, they are now enabled to execute the orders of their friends to any extent; and having by late arrivals received large importations of Horrocks' Longcloths, purchased prior to the great advance on all cotton goods, together with some choice Double Warp Longcloths, suitable for the present season, they will be enabled to supply the same really good articles at reasonable prices, as heretofore; and they beg to add, that no pains or trouble will be spared to give that universal satisfaction which has so flatteringly distinguished their past labours.
Ladies' and Children's Under Clothing in great variety, kept ready-made, or made to order.
Flannel Vests and Drawers made to measure; Merino and Lambswool elastic Vests and Drawers, in great variety.
Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels, and other articles for outfits.
Address J. T. and W. Smith, 39 and 41, Park-street.
9830

BONNETS. BONNETS. BONNETS.
MISS ROSSITER begs to inform her customers that she has received, ex Bank of England, and other late arrivals, a beautiful assortment of rice, rutland, Frances, coloured and straw bonnets, spring and summer ribbons; also, a choice variety of French and English flowers.
N.B.—Vacancies for apprentices to the millinery and dressmaking, 256, Pitt-street.
3656

NAUTICAL ALMANACS REDUCED to 6s.
THE undersigned has reduced the price of the Nautical Almanacs for 1851 to 6s. each.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street,
3494 Next Bank of New South Wales.

IRON. IRON.
TO ENGINEERS, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and the Trade generally. The undersigned begs to intimate that from and after this date the following *reduced* prices will be charged for *Iron*, at his Stores, until further notice.
Bar Iron, flat, round, and square, assorted .... 7s. per cwt.
Bundle Iron, round and square, ¼ to ½ inch, from .... 9s. ditto
Sheet Iron, of sizes, from ...... 10s. ditto
Boiler Plates, ditto, from ...... 11s. ditto
Hoop Iron, ditto .... 9s. ditto
For Cash only, with all other goods at equally low rates.
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
June 30. 8

IRONMONGERY, GLASS and EARTHENWARE STORES,
427, George-street.
THE undersigned begs to inform Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and the public generally, that his stock of Ironmongery, Glass and Earthenware, is being sold off at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to finally closing the business, which will be done on an early day, of which due notice will be given. In the mean time parties requiring such goods, will find it to their advantage to call in and test the prices previous to making their purchases elsewhere.
Persons desirous of going into this kind of business, would find the present a most favourable opportunity, as the undersigned is prepared to treat with approved parties for the sale of the Stock, fixtures, and good-will of the Establishment, upon liberal terms.
12185 R. M. ROBEY.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Now landing ex Bank of England.
Town printed muslins, balsorines and delaines, 7-8, 9-8, and 6-4 prints, (suitable for Town and Island trade)
Printed cashmeres, Paisley and Barege shawls and scarfs
Black, coloured, and fancy gros, satinettes, and satins
Black and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Town printed Corah and spun Bandannas
Moleskin trowsers
Fancy woollen substitutes
Fancy doeskin trowsers
Black ditto ditto
Colonial tweed ditto
Superfine black cloth frock and dress coats
Black and mixed Alpacca coats
Pilot and Witney coats
Colonial and fancy tweed ditto
American pilot jackets
Fancy and black satin vests
Toilenette and valencia ditto
Heavy Scotch twill and serge shirts
Striped cotton ditto
Navy blue, striped, and white worsted frocks
Fancy regatta shirts
Fine white ditto
Boys' and youths' shirts
Mens' lambswool and merino vests, and pants
Lambswool and merino hosiery
Ladies' cotton and silk hose
Children's socks
Ribbons, quillings, flowers, &c.
Bonnets
White and grey sheetings
Bleached and unbleached calicoes
Damask in cloth and piece
Printed flax table coverings
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, George-street.
Next Mr. Barnett's, Wholesale Grocer. 3300

JUST LANDED, per ship Bank of England, and on sale by the undersigned, at very reduced prices, an assortment of Messrs. Nielroy and Son's very superior SADDLERY and HARNESS, as under,—
Ladies' saddles, quilted safes and seats, with balance straps, and improved fittings
Ditto ditto, quilted safes, ditto
Ditto ditto, best plain safes, ditto
Ditto ditto, plain safes, common
Gentlemen's all-over hogskin saddles, cat backs and straight heads, very superior
Gentlemen's all-over hogskin saddles, second quality
Hogskin stuffed flap saddles, in great variety
Pony saddles, pilches, for boys and girls
Silver plated carriage, tandem, and gig harness
Brass-mounted ditto, and ditto ditto
Ladies' round and flat fancy bridles
Snaffle, curb, Pelham, and headstall bridles of all kinds
Hunting breastplates, round and flat martingales
Carpet bags, in great variety
Leather gaiters and leggings, of all kinds
Horse blankets, large size
Portmanteaus, solid leather and common
Girth webbing, and worsted binding
40-inch collar cloth, fine white flocks, Princess check, scarlet cloth
Chamois skins, blue and white serge, milled; orange and white silk, 3 cord
Japanned horse hides
Brown bridle and rein hides
Horse, carriage, and dandy brushes, of all kinds
Also—Spring eyes, plated tandem eye buckles, Tenett's and head ditto, brass ditto ditto, girth buckles, collar squares, plated saddle nails and staples, tinned ditto, snaffle, curb, and Pelham bitts; stirrup irons, spring and plain; and a general assortment of buckles, and other materials in the trade.
JOHN BROWN,
3628 410, George-street.

TYPES.—On Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the remainder of the stock of Types, belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Tacon, of King-street, in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices.
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
2547 Bank-court, King-street.

FOR SALE,
GUINESS' DUBLIN STOUT, in hogsheads
Burton ale, ditto
Wines—port, sherry, Marsala, and Cape, in wood
Ditto, Hock and Sauterne, in cases
Corks—wine, beer, and phial
Fine flour
Patna rice
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Ditto, extra R. N. ditto
Woolpacks
Grain sacks
Sewing twine
Tow and flax sheetings
Linen bed sheetings
Hessians and Osnaburghs
Bleached military ducks and drills
1 case figured Orleans
Satin hats and caps
Straw and Tuscan bonnets and hats
Boots and shoes—ladies' and children's
Shirts—regatta, check, and dress
Parasols—silk and satin
Hair mattresses, feather pillows, and counterpanes
Foolscap, blotting, and printing papers
D'Almaine's pianos, music, and other musical instruments
Nails
Berlin wools
Grindstones (English)
Tumblers, and other glassware
Warlich's patent fuel.
GEORGE WERE,
3655 Circular Wharf.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—ex Malacca, and other late arrivals.
Brown and white shoe threads
Yellow and white stitching flax
Silk twist and coloured boot webbing
Best shoe and harness bristles
Lasting tacks, all blades and hafts
Shoe knives, rasps, pincers, and hammers
Strong and fine shoe bills
Wrought and cast steel tips
Men's, women's, and children's lasts
Best prepared pitch for wax
Gutta percha soles and solution
Iron and brass wirework for sieve bottoms, &c.
Crane's Mexican lead, in packets
Beer and spirit measures
Imperial brown paper 56, 60, 70 lbs.
Bag cap, foolscap, and writing papers
Gents' Wellington and Prince George's boots
JAMES SADDINGTON,
2619 Queen's-place.

INPORTANT NEWS.—TO PERSONS GOING TO THE MINES.
TWO Teams will start This Day, at two o'clock, for Golden Point, at the Turon. Any person wishing to send 50 lbs. to a ton can be accommodated; the parties themselves may accompany the drays if they wish.
Also,—Two teams will start on Thursday, and two on Friday, at the same hour. Apply to
W. G. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
WANTED, teams for next week; none but those having first-rate horses and drays need apply.
FOR SALE, two quicksilver machines, with all the new improvements, quicksilver, &c., one made by Norrie, the other by Russell.

FISHER'S CITY DEPOT. STRONG RUM.
480, George-street, opposite Barracks.
Great saving in carriage to parties proceeding into the interior, by purchasing at Fisher's Depôt,
Rum, One to Two
Strong West India, by the Hogshead; or Two Gallons and upwards
At HENRY FISHER'S,
480, George-street, opposite Barracks.
August 18. 3433

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Ale—XXX Royal Diamond Ale
Brown Stout
Parties are invited to inspect the above superior articles, from the Bow Brewery, by Messrs. Abbot and Son, originally Hodgson's, so much prized in India.
R. TOWNS.
July 16. 1160

ON SALE.—Bass's No. 3 Burton Ale, brewed in October last.
THACKER AND CO.,
1300 George-street.

FISHER'S RUM, 28 O. P., or 1 to 2.
FISHER'S Colonial Rum, 28 O.P., or 1 to 2, to be had *only* at his stores, No. 337, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground.
Also, packed in cases of one dozen each containing two gallons *imperial*:—
Australian brandy
Spirits of wine, 56 O.P.
Cherry brandy
Rum shrub
Ginger wine
Stomachic bitters
Peppermint
Lemon syrup
Cloves, &c., &c.
Address, MR. HENRY FISHER, Distiller.
No. 337, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 2353

FOR SALE, at CAMPBELL AND CO.'S—
Bryant and Davies' bottled Stout and Ale, in 4 dozen cases
Ditto pale and brown Sherry, in octaves
Marsala Wine, in quarter-casks
Case Gin; Martell's Brandy
Bleached canvas
Three cases Perfumery
Invoice of White Lead, Oil and Brushes
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney,
August 16. 3418

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Josephine:—
Manila Coffee, in lots to suit purchasers
3063 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

POTATOES.—For sale a few tons of good Potatoes, packed in boxes of 100lb. each, suitable for shipping. Apply to
HENRY BELL, 211, Pitt-street.
The above lot will be sold cheap. 3577

RICE! RICE!!
TO GOLD PARTIES.—Now on sale, Table Rice, by the bag, Twopence per lb., Cash.
At HENRY FISHER'S,
City Depôt, 480, George-street,
Opposite the Barracks.
August 18. 3434

PRIME WESTPHALIA HAMS.
ONE hundred (100) Prime Hams, on sale at
HENRY FISHER'S,
480, George-street,
Opposite the Old Barracks.
August 18. 3412

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Two thousand bags Pampanga, Taal, Java, and bright Mauritius sugars:—
500 chests hysonskin and congou teas
250 quarter boxes ditto
500 cases assorted oilman's stores
25 hogsheads Martell's brandy
18 ditto B. P. rum, 12 to 30 O.P.
170 cases Geneva
100 ditto Lowndes's old tom, in one dozen cases
25 cases superior champagne, two dozen each
50 quarter-casks Hunt's single and treble diamond port wines
20 ditto Gray and Robertson's port wine
20 ditto ditto ditto pale and gold sherries
10 ditto ditto ditto pale and gold, very superior ditto
1000 heavy woolpacks, 10 lbs. and upwards
3 bales seaming twine.
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
452, George-street,
Four doors south of the General Post Office.
3417

FLOUR.—POTATOES.—RICE.
TO GOLD-DIGGERS.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FLOUR.
Van Diemen's Land potatoes
Van Diemen's Land strong diggers' hose
Van Diemen's Land strong water boots
Java white table rice, in bags
Patna rice
London double cleaned rice
Bright Mauritius sugar
Bright Pampanga sugar
Liverpool coarse and fine salt
Hysonskin and Congou tea in chests and halves
Java coffee
Strong West India Rum, in hogsheads, 30 O.P.
Strong East India rum, in hogsheads, 30 O.P.
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads, and by the two gallons
Case Geneva
Pure Scotch and Irish whiskey
Gold Cradles
Lemon Syrup, ginger wine, peppermint, &c.
On sale, at the old established City Depôt, very reasonable.
HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street,
Opposite the Barrack-square.
August 18. 3432

DRIED APPLES.—The only parcel of superior quality Dried Apples now in the market, or likely to be for many months, are just landed, and on sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
3641 Queen-street.

REAL HOBART TOWN POTATOES.
To Captains of Ships, Exporters, Private Families, and others.
FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, Lower George-street, a fresh supply of those very superior potatoes; the last of the season, just imported, fresh from the ground.
Also, a few tons of ditto, picked expressly for seed.
WILLIAM BRADY,
598, Lower George-street.
August 20. 3642

TO be disposed of on advantageous terms, the Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of an old established Country Store. The proprietor has been doing a steady Cash trade, which is likely to be increased by Gold discoveries, and can give satisfactory reasons for declining business. Any person with a small capital will find this a most desirable opportunity for entering a ready made business, which may be considerably extended. Apply to L. S., *Herald Office.* 3516

THE RICH WATER-HOLES OF OPHIR. QUARTZ CRUSHING.
FOR SALE, in Bathurst, a Three-horse power high pressure Steam Engine, complete, with two throw pumps and gear, suitable for emptying water-holes, or the Engine would be available as a motive power in quartz crushing. Apply to J. J. Ashe, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. 3403

VILLA SITES, Market Gardens, Railway Locations, Parramatta Road, Newtown, and Cook's River.
Allotments of Land on the Petersham Estate for sale or lease, upon reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. C. Langley, Surveyor, Pitt-street; or at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Elizabeth-street North. 213

FOR SALE by the undersigned, 3000 Fruit Trees, consisting of the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Oranges, Guavas; also, Loquat, Lisbon Lemon, Lime, Filbert, Walnut, Mulberry, Shaddock.
An extensive collection of Flowering and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island Pines, Hyacinth, Tulip, and Ranunculus Bulbs, Rhubarb and Asparagus Plants, Seed Potatoes, Jerusalem Artichokes, Hobart Town Potatoes of the best quality for table. Orders for the country or shipment can be executed at a few hours' notice.
JOHN BAPTIST,
11852 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE,
With or without Station,
FROM 500 to 1000 Head of Prime Cattle, in the following proportions:—
Say—200 Heifers
200 Steers
200 Cows.
The above numbers may however be increased at the above ratio. The cattle are well-bred, and at present in excellent condition. They will be delivered at the request of the purchaser either at Wee Waa, Namoi River, Tamworth, or any place within 250 miles from Doondi Station, on the Balonne River. The station for sale is situated on the Balonne, district of Liverpool Plains, has 10 miles river frontage, with a beautiful grazing and extensive back run.
Terms liberal.—Apply to
Mr. J. B. RUNDLE,
Queen's-place.
July 11. 1661

INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned is authorised to purchase, and has in his hands for sale, securities of every description, at market rates.
Now offered—Union and Australasian Bank Shares, Steam and Railway Shares, and Debentures, &c.
3517 W. BARTON, 486, George-street.

MAIZE.—The best quality maize will be purchased on reasonable terms, by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
3638 Queen-street.

BONES.—Twenty-five shillings per ton will be paid for Bones delivered at the Australasian Sugar Company's Works in Liverpool-street.
A. ASHDOWN, Manager.
Offices, 427, George-street, August 15. 3317

SAMUEL DOUGLAS, who left Liverpool in the Ship Petrel, in July, 1849, is earnestly requested to communicate with a Liverpool friend, at Macdonald's Buildings, Redfern; or any person who can give any information respecting the above individual, will confer a great favour on B. S., at the above address. 3643

JOHANNA HILLSON.
IF the above-named party, who arrived in the colony in 1846, is at present living, she will hear of her husband, George Hillson, by addressing a letter to George Hillson, Post Office, Sydney. Any person knowing anything of the said Johanna Hillson will confer a great favour upon her husband by communicating the same. 3368

ALFRED BRYER.—If the above-named person, who has been in the service of the Australian Agricultural Company, at Peel's River, will forward his present address to the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
JOHN STEPHEN FERRITER.
Moreton Bay, 11th August. 3400

NOTICE.—I, William Sharp, having retired from business, J. O. Wascoe is now no longer in my employ, therefore he is not authorised to receive any money on my account, nor any other person except my son George Sharp.
WILLIAM SHARP.
Sydney, August 18. 3409

THE undersigned having taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, adjoining Messrs. Mort and Brown's, requests all communications to be left at the said office.
JACOB MARKS.
Sydney, August 18. 3137

☞ CAUTION.—All moneys due on account of the P[illegible] are to be paid to Mr. Edward Fraser; no other person or persons having any authority from Dr. Lang.
WILLIAM NATION, Pr[illegible],
3390 Hastings-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.
THACKER AND CO.,
11218 541, George-street.

BATHURST GOLD.—BATHURST GOLD.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of the above in any quantities.
3636 JACOB MARKS.

TALLOW, WOOL, AND HIDES.—The undersigned will give the highest Cash price for the above colonial produce.
3539 JACOB MARKS.

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantity, at OPHIR and SYDNEY.
L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Pitt-street, July 11. 91

TURON AND BATHURST GOLD.—The highest price given for Turon and Bathurst gold.
At M. BIRNSTINGL'S,
3193 Bullion Office.

GOLD Dust, Dollars, and Doubloons, purchased by R. CAMPBELL,
817 Circular Quay.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the whole or a portion of the Artificers' Work required in the erection and completion of two dwelling-houses, proposed to be built in Palmer-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

The Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of JAMES HUME, of King-street, Architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Wednesday, the 27th instant.
113, King-street, August 12. 3653

TENDERS are invited for the repairs of a Cottage at Hunter's Hill, Ryde, which requires a thorough repairing. Application to Mr. J. BLAXLAND, near the spot, will be attended to.
August 18. 3378

SHEEP ON TERMS.—A stockholder, resident in the northern district, is prepared to receive from five to ten thousand sheep, on terms to be agreed upon. The requisite information may be obtained on application to Messrs. LYALL, SCOTT, and Co.
August 2. 2355

WANTED, sixty well-bred Cows in calf, to be delivered in Sydney on the 1st September next. Apply to KIRCHNER AND Co., Lower George-street. 3321

COALS WANTED.—Best Newcastle Coals required. Apply to CRAWLEY AND SMITH. 3503

WANTED, NEW TYPE, ENGLISH FOUNTS, of Brevier or Bourgoise. Send specimens and particulars. Apply to A. B., *Herald* Office. 3607

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Freehold Houses in Sydney, producing from £15 to £50 per annum. Apply to STENHOUSE AND HARDY, 186, Elizabeth-street. 3647

WANTED, Rooms suitable for a Temporary Exchange. Offers will be received by the undersigned until Thursday next at noon.
WILLIAM DAWES,
Church-hill.
August 19. 3616

WANTED, in a School, in a beautiful seaport town, a Lady, as Assistant, who is thoroughly competent to teach French, Music, and Drawing, besides the usual branches of a good English education. References and testimonials required. Salary moderate, but an agreeable home promised. Apply to A.W., Post Office, Port Macquarie. If by letter, pre-paid. 44 4

WANTED, for the country, 30 miles from Sydney, a Governess, competent to impart a sound English education (with needle work) to three children, the eldest about eight years of age. Apply to Mrs. C. B LYONS, Parramatta, or Mrs. R. TERRY, Percy Lodge, Potts' Point, Sydney.
August 19. 3624

THE advertiser having a party at present working at the Turon; and also, tent, tools, cradles, stores, &c., sufficient to employ additional working parties, is desirous of taking a partner, who will proceed thence, and take an active part in the management, upon terms to be agreed upon. Capital will not be required, if satisfactory security be given. Apply by letter, to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer, 446, George-street.

WANTED, a person fully competent to take charge of a set of books in a Merchant's General Store. Apply to T. K., at the *Herald* Office. 3668

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a first-rate hand; also, a Junior. Apply at Waterloo House, 214, 216, Brickfield Hill. WALTER LONG. 3662

WANTED, two Assistants for the Drapery Business; also, a confidential person as Book-keeper. DAWSON AND THOMPSON, Commerce House. 3645

SERVANTS WANTED.—A Man and his Wife without incumbrance, as House Servants; also, a strong active Lad, as Porter. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimonials. A. A. COUTTS AND Co., 95, King-street. 3644

COOK WANTED.—A man or woman Cook, who can be well recommended as sober and honest. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Springfield, Woolloomooloo. 3346

WANTED, as outdoor Servant, five miles from Sydney, an active man, accustomed to horses, and able to pull a boat. Apply at 589, George-street. 3497

WANTED immediately, to proceed to Moreton Bay, a Married Couple, without incumbrance, the man as drayman and to make himself generally useful in a store; the woman as general house servant. Apply at the office of Mr. ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street. 3427

WANTED, a good Groom capable of driving a pair of horses if required. Character as to sobriety indispensable. Apply to MORRIS CASTLE, Pitt-street North. 3674

WANTED, a Dairyman. Apply at the Darling Nursery. 3486

TO JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS.—Wanted to proceed to the interior, a butcher who understands his business in all its branches; none other need apply. Apply this day, at the office of HENRY COHEN, Hunter-street, between the hours of ten and twelve. 3614

WANTED, two Blacksmiths, and their mates. Apply to the undersigned. RICHARD DAWSON. 3629

WANTED, a strong active Man as Porter. Apply to ROSSITER AND LAZARUS. 3661

WANTED, a Porter, who has been accustomed to pack. Apply to EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND Co., Wholesale Druggists, Pitt-street North. 3631

WANTED, a strong Lad, about 17 years of age, as indoor servant. Good references required. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 3392

TO WOOLGROWERS.—A competent person is desirous of meeting an engagement to sort or class Wool in the interior. Address to X. G., care of Messrs. MAUD AND STEPHENS, Wool Brokers, Pitt-street, Sydney. 3175

£50 REWARD.—Whereas, on the evening of Saturday the 16th instant, my stores on the "Turon" were burglariously entered, and property consisting of five pound and one pound notes, a bag of gold dust, and a bag of silver, was stolen therefrom. £20 will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves; and an additional £30 on the recovery of the stolen property.
R. AUSTIN, Bathurst.
N.B.—The notes are all of the Union Bank, Bathurst branch, the numbers of which are known, and have been stopped. 3605

STOLEN or Strayed, from Mr. Fullagar's paddock, on the Western Road, a brown Horse, branded on the near shoulder W not very plain, got a ringbone on near hind foot, and aged. If strayed, one pound will be given to any person delivering him to Mr. FULLAGAR; if stolen, ten pounds will be given on conviction to any person or persons. 3405

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, the halves of the following Notes and Money Orders, posted in a letter at Eden, Twofold Bay, 20th June, 1851, viz.:—
£5—No. 13,339—Note of the Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, to bearer, date 1st December, 1849.
£5—No. 17,183—Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, 1st May, 1850.
£5—P. Imlay, Twofold Bay, on the Commercial Banking Company, to Mr. Otton or bearer, 5th April, 1851.
£3 7s. 10d.—W. B. Jones, Maneroo, on the Royal Bank, to J. Mathews or bearer, 28th April, 1851.
Any person having found the above, will receive the reward, on their delivery to Mr. W. H. Wilson, No. 345, Castlereagh-street; or if stolen, for such information as will lead to the conviction of those implicated therein. 3669

LOST, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, a small Manila dog, answering to the name of Jeannette. Any person bringing her to the Misses DODD, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, will be rewarded. 3621

FOUND on my premises, Market-street East, on Monday Evening, a brown horse, once my property, the owner can have the same by describing him, and paying all expenses.
G. O'BRIEN,
3655 Hay and Corn Dealer, Livery Stables.

TO BE LET, that newly-erected substantial stone and brick building, known as the Rose and Crown public house, situated at the corner of Glenmore Road and Gipps-street, containing eight rooms, with large yard, out-houses, and a well of good water. Terms on application to Mr. W. PERRY, Official Assignee, 353, Pitt-street.

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, COACH PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.—To let, those fine extensive premises situate in Prince-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. N. Payten. For particulars apply to Mr. A. GOODWIN, Kent-street.

TO LET, those spacious STORES in Dickson-street, formerly used as a Cloth Factory, with Steam Engine and Machinery, and the advantage of an extensive drying ground.

Also, a large STORE, known as the Brewery, with vat, coolers, and other conveniences, adapted for carrying on a first-rate profitable business, with Office attached.

Also, very commodious dry STORES, which may be let for short periods.

*** To the whole there is a good road, and convenient WHARF for coasters not exceeding 70 tons, and an ample and never failing supply of fresh water for machinery, &c.

Also, a convenient family DWELLING, containing eight rooms, with small allotment of ground if required.

Application to Mr. SCRUTTON, at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Barker and Co., Steam Mills, Sussex-street. 3146

TO LET, a House in Gloucester-street, opposite St. Patrick's Church, containing five rooms and kitchen. Apply to R. LAWORTHY, tailor, 457, George-street. 3426

TO LET, a Cottage containing 4 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, and large yard, with a pump of good water, and some land adjoining, suitable for a garden, in Bathurst-street. The advertiser having put the premises in thorough repair is desirous of obtaining a respectable and permanent tenant. Apply at 130, Liverpool-street. 3670

SALES BY AUCTION.

Twenty-Nine Packages NEW DRAPERY AND SLOPS, just landed.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twenty-nine packages of new Drapery and Slops, just landed, consisting of—
9-4 to 12-4 medium blankets
Heavy Scotch twill shirtings
Ditto ditto ditto shirts
Rolled shirtings
Horrocks' longcloths, all qualities
4-4 and 8-4 grey calicoes
6-4 coloured Orleans
6-4 coloured lustres
Furniture linings
7-8 and 5-4 coloured prints
5-4 black and white ditto
Rolled jaconets
4-4 dressed and rough brown hollands
Mending cotton
Super calico
Panama hats
Pilot coats
Black and white thread
Pongee handkerchiefs
Moleskin and cord trousers
All wool blue serge shirts
Fancy doeskins
White cotton braces, all qualities
Bonnet wreaths and flowers, &c.
Terms at sale. 3464

55 TRUNKS AND CASES OF DAVIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
To Shoemakers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, August 22, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 Trunks and Cases of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's London-made BOOTS and SHOES, from the best makers, J. DAVIES AND SON, consisting of—
Ladies' best patent calf slippers
Ditto ditto enamel seal ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish leather ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid ditto
Ditto 2nd quality patent calf and enamel seal ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto best lasting boots, patent fronts
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto, elastic sides
Ditto 2nd quality lasting and cashmere boots
Ditto best lasting and cashmere boots, welts
Ditto ditto cloth boots, welts
Ditto 2nd quality cloth boots, welts
Ditto lasting slippers, all qualities
Ditto patent calf slippers, welts
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto ditto
Women's stout calf lace boots
Ditto roan and Venetian slippers
Ditto French braid ditto
Ditto velvet and enamel leather ditto
Men's coloured and black roan slippers
Ditto buck and enamel ditto
Ditto Berlin slippers
Ditto carpet ditto
Gentlemen's superior Wellington boots
Ladies' French and wooden clogs
Girls' patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 2
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Ditto black roan slippers, ditto
Ditto leather shoes and straps, ditto
Ditto patent ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto best lasting and cashmere boots, ditto
Children's patent calf and seal shoes, 2 to 9
Ditto lasting and cashmere boots, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto ditto, 2 to 9
Ditto cloth boots, welts, 2 to 9.
Terms liberal, at sale. 3463

9 CASKS PRIME BUTTER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th August, at quarter-to 11 o'clock precisely,
9 Casks Prime Butter.
Terms—Cash. 3558

PASTE BLACKING.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Douglas, ——, Master, from London, damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, August 20, at eleven o'clock precisely,
4 Cases, each 8 gross, Penny Paste Blacking.
Terms—Cash. 3659

12 Crates EARTHENWARE
12 Casks GLASSWARE
3 Ditto IMAGES.
Just Landed.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, August 21, at 11 o'clock precisely, Copeland and Garrett's Earthenware, viz:—
Two crates breakfast cups and saucers, milks, egg cups
Two crates assorted jugs
Three ditto fancy plates
dinner and pie
One ditto dishes to match, 9 to 20 inches
One ditto soup tureens, cover dishes, bowls, &c.
One ditto breakfast cups and saucers
Four ditto handsome chamber services
Five ditto white ewers and basins, chambers, mugs
One cask decanters, in sets
Two casks Jenny Lind tumblers
Two ditto bath ditto
Two ditto taper London ditto
One cask water jugs
Three casks grogs
One cask assorted glassware
Three casks assorted images, new subjects.
Terms at sale. 3579

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY NEXT, August 22, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Seven casks lamps, &c.
Cask No. 1 containing—
Ships lamps, brass and copper
Solar hand lamps
Reading ditto
Solar, hanging lamps, large, 2, 3, and 4 lights
Solar brackets
2 Mantle lamps
Victoria table lamps
Solar table, &c.
3 Large chandeliers
Ditto brackets
4 Hall lanterns
Balance balls
Large gas brackets
Ditto pendant
Ditto pillars
Hanging lamps, with water slide and second burner
Bronze gas hanging lamps
Chimnies, moons, globes, &c.
Terms at sale. 3660

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction on THURSDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Wm. Gardner, situate in Parramatta-street, near the Golden Anchor—without reserve,
The whole of the Stock, comprising
Hysonskin teas
Congou tea, ex Arabian
Company's, Pampanga, and loaf sugar
Together with a general assortment of groceries.
Also,
The whole of the household furniture, with gunpowder, percussion caps, shot, files, and other sundries, and the good-will of the old established shop.
Terms, Cash. 3584

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mr. Shaw to sell by auction, at his residence, Macquarie House, Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 20, at 11 o'clock,
All the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—
Large telescope, dining, and other tables
Cane-seated chairs, sofas
Carpets, rugs, matting
Iron and four-post bedsteads, horsehair mattresses, and bedding
Washstands and furniture, toilet tables, and glasses
Chests drawers, bed-room chairs, &c.
Crockery and glassware
Gravely's large size cooking apparatus
Large kitchen range, mangle
Kitchen furniture, culinary utensils, &c.
Terms—Cash. 3679

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE; Pearl Suites; Gold Union Pin; Silver Medals; Russia Leather Cigar Cases; Hobart Town Jams; Salad Oil; Bottled Sherry, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. W. Dawes and John Purkis, Executors of the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons, to sell by auction, at the Mart, on THURSDAY, August 21, at 11 o'clock,
Cottage Pianoforte, in neat mahogany case, by John Gurner, Leadenhall-street, London
Handsome pearl suite, in case
Gold mounted turquoise Prince of Wales feathers
Union pin
Two silver medals—Royal Humane Society
Russia leather spring cigar cases, metal tops
Telescope toasting forks
Solar hats
33 cases Hobart Town jams, assorted
22 ditto, each 2 dozen quarts, salad oil
12 ditto, each 3 dozen, sherry, &c.
Terms at sale. 3680

Window Glass, Dry Colours, Varnish, Paint, White Lead, Whitning, Brushes, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
71 Boxes best crown and sheet window glass, assorted
An assortment of dry colours, consisting of—Brunswick green, rose pink, Spanish brown, Dutch pink, English umber, Turkey umber, blue ivory, and deep black, Paris white, &c.
Red lead, copperas, alum, rotton stone
Copal varnish, in two gallon tins
Black paint, in 28 and 14 lb. kegs
White lead, in 1 cwt. kegs
Whitning, sash tools, &c.
Terms at sale. 3677

Choice and Valuable Collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON begs to announce to Connoisseurs and Patrons of Art, that he has received instructions, from the Executors of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 27, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
A choice and valuable collection of ANCIENT and MODERN PAINTINGS, in richly gilt frames, amongst which is a portion of the celebrated
CALDER CASTLE COLLECTION,
and some excellent specimens after the following Celebrated Masters:—

Vernet	Teniers	Roberts
Watteau	Mason	Hogarth
Wouvermans	Pettitt	Vanderneer
Cooper	Gerard Dow	Jansens
Wilson	Berghem	Landseer
Hogarth	Vandyke	Wright
Reynolds	Savory	

Particulars of which will appear in Catalogues, now in course of preparation; and to be obtained on Monday next (from which day they will be on view until sale) at the Mart, and at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 3681

NOTICE OF SALES.

THE undersigned will sell at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Bales wool
20 Tons potatoes, ex Comet
3 Tons fine flour
2 Tons seconds flour
1 Ton maize meal
20 Quarter casks limejuice
282 Cases oilman's stores, ex Dudbrook
26 Packages Batty's oilman's stores, groceries, and fruits, ex Dudbrook
67 Cases salad oil
100 Boxes congou tea
125 Packages prunes, vermicelli, macaroni, pastes, sauces, sardines, fruits, &c.
9 Barrels Glasgow hams
97 Boxes Eleme raisins
2 Caroteels currants
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer.
City Mart, August 20. 3658

GLASGOW SMOKED HAMS AND ELEME RAISINS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
182 Glasgow Smoked Hams
54 Boxes Eleme raisins.
The above will be sold without any reserve to close an account.
Terms at sale. 3359

FINE FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty bags, each 200 lbs., first quality fine flour.
Terms at sale. 3657

SALAD OIL, ONE DOZEN CASES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
67 Cases, each one dozen French quarts, salad oil
Without any reserve, to close a shipment.
Terms at sale. 3568

CURRANTS AND RAISINS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 Carroteels currants
1 Barrel ditto
25 Boxes Eleme raisins
17 Ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 3569

LIME JUICE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 Quarter casks lime juice, just landed, and of superior quality.
Terms at sale. 3355

BATTY'S OILMAN'S STORES, SUNDRY GROCERIES and FRUITS, now landing, ex Dudbrook.
A small well-selected Invoice for sale, without any reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
EC in diamond,
§ 1-5—5 Cases, each 4 dozen, Batty's decanters of salad oil
6-10—5 Cases, each 4 dozen, Batty's quarts best vinegar
11—1 Case, 200 boxes sardines
12-13—2 Cases, each 14 x 14 pound tins Colman's mustard
14—1 Case plaid fusees, flat tins fusees, round tin congreves, slide fusees, japanned match boxes, &c.
15-19—5 Barrels finest tapioca
20-22—4 Bags pimento
23—1 Case, 20 dozen Henry's calcined magnesia
24-26—3 Cases Normandy pippins, in baskets.
Terms at sale. 3363

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
Unreserved Sale of Sundry Goods, to close an account.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 Tons, superior quality, Counter Sugars
5 Tons Grocers' Sugars
20 Chests Hysonskin Tea
4 Cases Scented Soap, in boxes
5 Cases Old Brown Windsor Soap, in packages
1 Bag Black Pepper
14 Cases Port Wine, 3 dozen each
12 Cases Sherry, 1 dozen each
2 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen each
3 Hogsheads Porter.
Terms at sale. 3391

Prunes, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Italian Paste, Preserved Game, Sardines, Preserved Fruits.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice little invoice of goods just landed:—
50 Half cases prunes
25 Quarter cases prunes
12 Boxes vermicelli
20 Boxes maccaroni
9 Boxes patés d'Italie
2 Cases preserved game
1 Case sardines
6 Cases preserved fruits
Terms at sale. 3357

100 BOXES CONGOU TEA.
Now landing from the Josephine.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 Boxes Congou tea
Terms at sale. 3358

282 CASES OILMAN'S STORES, now landing, in beautiful condition, ex Dudbrook.—Important to the Grocery Trade.
Pickles, Mustards, Oils, Capers, Anchovies, Herrings, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Anchovy and Bloater Paste, Ketchup.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD, under instructions from the importers, will sell by auction, without any reserve, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
§ 1-50—50 Cases, each 4 dozen pint pickles
51-100—50 Ditto ditto, 2 dozen quart ditto
101-130—30 Ditto ditto, 4 dozen half lb. mustards
131-160—30 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen 1 lb. ditto
161-190—30 Ditto ditto, 4 dozen half-pint salad oil
191-220—30 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen pint ditto
221-225—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen 4 oz. capers
226-230—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen half-pint ditto
231-235—5 Ditto ditto, 5 dozen half lb. anchovies
236-240—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen 1 lb. ditto
241-245—5 Ditto ditto, 25 tins Yarmouth bloaters
246-250—5 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen half-pint assorted sauces
251-270—20 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen bottled fruits
271-272—2 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen pots anchovy paste
273-274—2 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen pots bloater paste
275-276—2 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen half-pint military sauce
277-282—6 Ditto ditto, 4 dozen half-pint mushroom ketchup.
The auctioneer takes the liberty of suggesting to the trade, that the present is the most favourable opportunity possible for purchasing, as the results of the gold discovery cannot fail, in the course of a month or two, to enhance the value of goods to a great extent.
Terms at sale. 3362

POTATOES, ex Comet.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty tons (or thereabout) of Potatoes, just landed, ex Comet, and now lying in the stores of Captain Dalgarno, Flour Company's Wharf, where intending purchasers are requested to inspect them prior to the sale.
Terms, cash. 3451

SECONDS FLOUR AND MAIZE MEAL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 Tons seconds flour
1 Ton maize meal
Also,
3 Bales wool
Terms at sale. 3567

SALE OF SUNDRIES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 Kegs Patent Nails
5 Casks, each 112 lbs., London Glue
2 Cases Work Boxes, assorted
10 Bales Corks and Bungs
1 Case Toys and Fancy Articles
3 Cases Writing Paper
With various other articles.
Terms at sale. 3360

70 KEGS NAILS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 Kegs, each 1 cwt.,	1½ inch nails		
14 Ditto,	ditto	2	ditto
15 Ditto,	ditto	3	ditto
15 Ditto,	ditto	3½	ditto
20 Ditto,	ditto	4	ditto

Terms at sale. 3570

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
Of General Hardware Goods, selected by a London house as expressly adapted for the Colonial Trade, and now landing, ex Bank of England.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD informs the Trade and other wholesale purchasers, that he has received instructions to sell without any reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, commencing, each day, precisely at 11 o'clock,
The following extensive assortment of Goods—
2 cases, 1 hogshead, 1 cask — Magnum Lamps, assorted
2 Baskets brass bottle jacks, to carry 25lbs.
1 Case—German silver dessert, tea, table, salt, mustard, and gravy spoons; soup ladles, butter knives, sugar bowls, toddy ladles, sauce ladles, &c.
20 Iron barrels B.B. horse nails, 6lb., 7lb., 8lb., and 9lb.
1 Case steelyards, 100lb., 150lb., 200lb., 250lb. and 300lb.
1 Cask counter weighing machines, 28lb., 56lb., and 84lb.
1 Crate best dish covers, in sets of 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16 in each
1 Case ships' lamps, 5½ and 6½ in. brass; 5½ and 7 in. copper; 5½ and 6½ in. japanned
1 Crate foot baths, 14 and 16 inch; water cans, 6 and 8 quart
1 Crate ships' lamps, 5½ in. copper; 5½ in. japanned; 6½ in. brass; laquered cabin lamps, 14 inch baths, 6 quart cans, 17 inch baths, 8 quart cans
1 Crate—16 inch baths, 8 quart cans, 17 inch blue baths, 10 quart cans, 14, 16, and 17 inch baths, 6, 8, and 10 quart cans
1 Crate—18 inch baths, 6, 8, and 10 quart cans, cottons for camphine lamps, chimneys for lamps
1 Case—Scroll bronzed fenders, with standard, and sets of best quality fire irons for same
2 Cases—2 inch, 3-quarter covered cornices, 3½ feet; 2 inch, ditto, of 4 feet; 2½ inch rings for same; pole brackets, drapery hooks, curtain bands, pole ends, &c.
2 Crates—Bread baskets, assorted shapes; sandwich trays, Gothic trays, convex trays, sets tea trays, cash boxes, cash boxes with patent locks, knife trays, &c.
10 Cases—10 iron book cases
5 Cases—Gentlemen's tool chests, completely fitted, assorted sizes
2 Crates—28-inch trays, assorted: 16, 24, and 30 inch Gothic trays, assorted; Silver Gothic shaped trays, round waiters, curtain brushes ornamented; tortoise brushes, brushes assorted, cash boxes with tumbler lock, &c.
1 Hogshead—Copper grog kettles and stands, with heaters, assorted; kettles and stands, assorted; copper tea-urns, &c.
1 Case—Corkscrews, assorted
1 Case—Convex baskets, convex waiters, trays, &c.
1 Crate—Dish covers, in sets, 9 to 16 inch
3 Crates—Gothic waiters, plain waiters, bread baskets, eliptic sandwich trays, oblong trays, waiters, assorted, eliptic Gothic trays, paper Gothic trays, sets paper trays
4 Cases—Deed Boxes, in sets, assorted sizes; cash boxes, with tumbler locks; deed cases, &c.
2 Casks—10 and 11 inch candlesticks, 7-glass revolving cruet frames, 3-glass liqueur frames; plain waiters, 10, 12, and 14 inch; waiters with feet, 10, 12 and 14 inch, &c., &c.
5 Cases—Iron bedsteads—stump, 6 feet by 2 feet, 9 inches, and 6 feet by 4 feet; French, 6 feet by 4 feet, and 6 feet, by 3 feet; half-tester, 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches; French, 6 feet by 4½ feet; tent, 4 feet by 6 feet; four-post, 6 feet by 4 feet; children's cots, 2 feet by 4 feet, 2½ feet by 4 feet, &c.
7 Casks—Copper coal scoops, best and common, coal scoops, Albert back, with hand scoops, nautilus shape scoops, new shape scoops, crystal scoops, opal scoops, light round kettles, 6, 7, and 8 pint; oval kettles, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 pint; light round kettles, 10, 12, and 14 pint; ships' pumps, &c.
1 Case—Braces, and sets of bits, assorted, to best made
1 Case—Razors, assorted qualities, to best manufactured
1 Case—Black metal buttons, white metal buttons, large and small metal buttons, &c.
1 Case—Dandriff combs, assorted
1 Case—Cashmere and lasting boots
1 Case—Sets plated tea and coffee sets, tea-kettles and stands, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3365

GREAT MISCELLANEOUS SALE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, by

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, (per order of Mr. W. G. MOORE,) at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of assorted ironmongery
Great variety of kitchen utensils
The whole of the furniture of a small house, the owner going to the mines
Superior pianoforte
Gold watch
A spring cart, weighing machine, weights, and Sundry goods.
Terms—Cash. 3673

CAST HORSES.

MR. JOHN PURKIS has been favoured with instructions from J. Buchanan, Esq., Colonial Storekeeper, to sell by auction, at the Dockyard, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cast Horses, from the country police.
Terms—Cash. 3501

HORSES, DRAY, CARTS, PHAETONS, GUN, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several horses and mares
A very large dray, with shaft and trace horses and harness, just returned from the mines
Four carts, one dray
Cart, cart-horse, and harness
Two hooded phaetons, three gigs
One open phaeton, one curricle
A gun by Hansell, with rifle and smooth barrels
Two saddles, bridles, harness, &c. 3633

BOYS' PONIES.

ARMSTRONG AND BURT will sell, at the Veterinary Repository, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
PLUTO, a dark brown pony gelding, 3 years, 12½ hands
Tom-Tit, a nutmeg grey ditto, 4 years, 12 hands
JERRY, a dark brown ditto, 4 years, 14 hands
Quicksilver, a dark grey ditto, 4 years, 14 hands
Lambie, a dark grey ditto, 4 years, 14 hands
Also,
A very excellent mule, broken to saddle and harness
☞ The above ponies are very quiet, and have all been ridden by children. 3575

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales Kidderminster carpets
1 ditto handsome rugs
Terms—Cash. 3532

FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES MANCHESTER GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd August, at eleven o'clock,
Forty-eight Packages Manchester Goods, consisting of—
Regatta twills
Ticks
72-inch grey and white sheeting
36 ditto ditto ditto
7-8 and 5-4 light prints
5-4 navy blues
7-8 ditto ditto
Drab and white moleskins
Fancy printed muslins
Ditto ditto de laines
White and coloured muslins
Ditto ditto ditto rolled jaconet
Terms—Cash. 3534

THIRTY-EIGHT PACKAGES CHOICE SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-eight Packages of the undermentioned Goods, which he is instructed to sell without any reserve:—
Best scarlet serge shirts
Ditto blue ditto ditto
Ditto Scotch twill ditto
Ditto fancy regatta ditto
Ditto white ditto, linen collars, &c.
Ditto 2 x 2 striped shirts
Ditto double-stitched moleskin trousers
Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
Ditto Geneva cord ditto
Handsome fancy vests
Youths' and men's alpaca coats
Ditto ditto drill trousers
Men's superfine frock coats
Ditto ditto shooting coats
Ditto superior pilot pea coats
Ditto superior pilot trousers
Terms—Cash. 3533

LARGE SIZE TARPAULINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
One bale large size tarpaulins.
Terms, Cash. 3653

TO HATTERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd August, at eleven o'clock,
Six cases superfine silk hats.
Terms, Cash. 3652

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, August 25, at half-past 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
35 Hogsheads rum, 26 O.P.
15 Ditto ditto, 10 ditto
25 Barrels whiskey
15 Hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
3 Ditto Martell's
11 Ditto Spanish
7 Ditto Geneva
39 Cases ditto
100 Half cases ditto
98 Cases old Tom
278 Cases pale brandy
58 Quarter-casks superior sherry
34 Ditto ditto Port
21 Cases Port, 3 dozen each
187 Ditto sherry, 1 ditto
159 Casks Byass' bottled beer
10 Hogsheads Guiness' stout
The whole having to be sold to close an account, Mr. Newton pledges his word that he will sell to the highest bidder, whatever the price may be.
Terms, cash. 3593

TOMKISON'S CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES.
The last that will be imported.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co., to bring to unreserved sale, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The following Pianofortes, manufactured by Thomas Tomkison, Esq., Dean-street, Soho Square, London, whose instruments are so justly prized both at home and abroad:—
Five cottage pianofortes, 6¾ octaves
One patent cabinet, very superior
One large elegant cylinder front grand square
This instrument was imported to order at a cost of 125 GUINEAS,
but in consequence of the party for whom it was intended being about to proceed to Europe, it will, along with the others, be sold to the highest bidder.
Mr. Tomkison having decided to close his establishment in London, which he has so successfully conducted for 52 years, has instructed Messrs. Willis and Co. to dispose of the above superior instruments without reserve. Their great power and good quality are admitted by all competent judges, and as this will be the last opportunity of purchasing genuine instruments of this manufacturer, the attention of parties requiring such really superb Pianos, is especially directed to this sale.
They will be on view at the Rooms from Monday, the 4th August, to the day of sale, where the public are invited to inspect them.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF TOMKISON'S PIANOS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 12 o'clock.
These Pianos are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Pitt-street, where they can be carefully examined until the day of sale. 3396

THE BULL'S HEAD INN, George-street, opposite the Police Office, and one of the best stands in the city—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed to offer for sale by public auction, upon the Premises, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
About two years of the unexpired Lease of the above central, and first-rate Business Premises.
TOGETHER WITH
The License (11 months to run), Spirit Fountain, Beer Engine, Fixtures, &c.
☞ This is undoubtedly an opportunity for making a fortune; and a steady man who understands his business is certain to realize an independence in it.
For all particulars as to rental, &c., apply to Mr. W. LONG, or to the auctioneer. 3666

YOUNG CANTAB.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Armstrong's Repository, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 12 o'clock,
The well known Entire YOUNG CANTAB, 5 years old, bright bay, black points, by Old Cantab, out of Mr. Rutledge's celebrated racing mare.
Terms, cash.—No reserve. 3664

STAGE COACH, built for the "Four-in-Hand Club," of London, at a cost of 250 guineas.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A first-rate LONDON-BUILT DRAG, in perfect order, unsurpassed by any similar vehicle in the colony. It is very light, has all the modern improvements in the springs and in the construction, and will carry 17 passengers. It is in fact a "crack turn out," and such as any enterprising coach proprietor could make a small fortune from in running between this and Parramatta or Penrith.
☞ It is now at Mr. Martin's Coach Repository and Manufactory, where it may be viewed.
Terms—Cash. 3460

CARRIAGE, GIG, AND HARNESS.
For sale to the highest bidders.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed by a gentleman, who is off to the Diggings, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 20, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A handsome Phaeton, newly lined and finished. It is English-made, and being very light, is suitable for either single or double harness.
Also, a superior four-spring Gig, in excellent order
And, set of Gig Harness
Terms at sale. 3459

TO GROCERS.
330 Bags fine yellow Java counter Sugar
300 Ditto bright brown ditto
27 Ditto Coffee
18 boxes Cloves
5 Casks English "Chedder" cheese
4 Ditto ditto "Double Glo'ster" ditto
30 Boxes "Colman's" No. 1 Starch
35 Kits Fish
11 bags saltpetre
3 Casks Jams, assorted
4 Bags Almonds, &c., &c.

MORT AND BROWN will sell the above, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
☞ Without reserve—to close consignments. 3458

PAINT, CORKS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 20 at 11 o'clock,
48 Kegs paint, assorted
110 Gross vial corks
3 Kegs herrings.
Terms—Cash. 3667

SOAP.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 20, at 11 o'clock,
40 Boxes best soap, 1 cwt. each.
Terms at sale. 3665

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, HORNS, PORK, OX TONGUES, & LARD.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, CIRCULAR QUAY, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 21st August, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
27 Bales Wool
2387 Sheepskins
188 Casks Tallow
258 Paunches Mutton ditto
1081 Salted Hides
18 Casks prime Mess Pork
2 Casks Ox Tongues
1 Ditto Lard
700 Horns.
Terms—Cash. 3557

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
Those thoroughbred Entires, Glendower, Camel, and Verderer.

MORT AND BROWN have instructions to sell the above splendid animals at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, (under instructions from the Proprietor, Charles Bury, Esq., of Calcutta,) on FRIDAY, 22nd August, at 12 o'clock,

CAMEL,
Thorough-bred English horse, imported to Calcutta from England, and purchased by Charles Bury, Esq., in Calcutta, for his own stud in this colony.

VERDERER.
A thorough-bred Colonial horse, by St. John, likely to turn out a first-rate turf horse.

GLENDOWER,
A flea-bitten grey Arab, standing 14 hands 2½ inches high. This horse is described in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* as having those appearances that denote the highest caste of Arabs a presumption corroborated by first-rate performances spread over a period of six or seven years.

Full particulars of Glendower's performances, will be found in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* for February, 1841; extracts from which, as also a list of his performances, may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
The above are now on view at Armstrong's Repository, previous to sale.
Terms at sale. 3371

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
On account of the Old Bank of New South Wales.

MORT AND BROWN will submit to public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September next, the undermentioned valuable City and Country Properties, viz.:—
Lot No. 1—MACQUARIE HOUSE, having a frontage to Macquarie-place of 59¼ feet, to Bridge-street of 31 feet, and to Pitt-street of 32 feet.
This most valuable property is well known in the city, and is now leased to Mr. Menzies, at a clear yearly rental of £230, payable quarterly. It will undoubtedly become the future Astor House of Sydney, and in front of which the new Royal Exchange is to be erected.
Lot No. 2—Adjoining Macquarie House, having a frontage of 55 feet 10 inches to Pitt-street East, with an average depth of about 70 feet.
Lot No. 3—Corner allotment, adjoining Macquarie House, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 61 feet, and to Bridge-street of 47 feet. This corner will become quite as valuable as any of the allotments in George-street, and which brought £40 per foot.
Lot No. 4—Corner allotment, at the north-west corner of Bridge and Pitt streets, having a frontage of 45 feet 5 inches to Bridge-street, and 47 feet to Pitt-street, with a depth of 43 feet.
Lot No. 5—Adjoining No. 4, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 47 feet, with a depth of 40 feet.
Lot No. 6—Adjoining No. 5, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 48 feet, with a depth of 37 feet.
Lot No. 7—Adjoining No. 6, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 48 feet, with a depth of 34 feet.
Lot No. 8—Adjoining No. 7, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 48 feet, with a depth of 32 feet.
Lot No. 9—Adjoining No. 8, having a frontage to Pitt-street of 79 feet, with a depth of 28 feet.
Lot No. 10—3104 acres, county of St. Vincent, near St. George's Basin, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking. This will be sold in one lot, or in sections of 640 acres, to suit purchasers.
Lot No. 11—1280 acres, county of St. Vincent, near Broulee, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking. This will be sold in one lot, or in sections of 640 acres, to suit purchasers.
Lot No. 12—2 allotments at Canterbury, within a few yards of the Company's Sugar Works.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Terms at sale. 3173

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, August 20, 1851.

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Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1851.

Late English News.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—ROYAL INAUGURATION.

By the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, with an Assemblage within the Crystal Palace of 30,000 persons.

After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious 1st of May was uninterrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended upon man, they were perfect; and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident that I have heard of. I found upon reaching Piccadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages, which reached from the Exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles, and the same thing existed west, north, and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tunisian department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment: and at half-past eleven o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen filling up the background, and in every way the eye was turned some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entrée* being marked by a long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy, adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and the ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The National Anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert, with the commissioners, presented himself before the Queen, and read the report as described in the official programme. I could not hear the tones of the Queen when she read her reply, from the spot where I was placed, but the fact is any mortal voice is lost in the vast edifice. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the choristers were here in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The state heralds preceding Messrs. Paxton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard-headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, amongst whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquise of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, amongst whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed by her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly, the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the Royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the possession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every individual in the cortège. The Queen then declared "the exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. The whole auditory rose to give a parting cheer, or series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who went back to Buckingham Palace in the state in which she had come. The multitudes in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window, and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Everybody was in good humour, and all the superstitious presentiments of mischief, which had been formed in the imagination of some minds, were wholly falsified. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquillity, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the building, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour throughout the various departments of the Exhibition. The first objects which strike the visitor upon entrance, either at the north or the south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across, which, having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst statuary, fountains, palm trees, and rare tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert forming the most prominent features, amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and the west, there is a succession of gigantic statuary in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Koh-i-noor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy. Along the whole length of the building, in the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Galatea fountains, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakspeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in the nave alone.

I was prepared to find that the articles from the United States would fall short of the other parts of the Exhibition, from the statements put forth that they had demanded more room than they could adequately fill. Through the exertions of Mr. Riddle, the vacant space has been filled up, and although this division is not so crowded as the British side, it contains a national collection highly interesting. Their cereals and raw materials are very striking. Their mineral department is also very full. The carriages were not the least honourable part of their collection. A series of maps prepared for certain lectures at the missionary meetings, were admirable, and greatly surpassed those of a similar character in our national and public schools. It is, perhaps, invidious to single out individual exhibitors; but I must say that the zeal and energy with which the representatives of Messrs. Lacey and Phillips, of Philadelphia, the saddlers, and of Messrs. Cornelius and Co., the lamp makers, of the same city, came forward voluntarily and pressed upon my notice their respective manufactures, made one feel that our English exhibitors must look well to their laurels, or such smartness will infallibly outrival them in almost any branch of trade. The exhibition of Daguerreotypes is excellent.

Leaving the division devoted to the United States, you enter the great department of the Zollverein, on the north and south sides. The collection of machinery and manufactures, of the most varied description, presents a thousand objects of the highest interest. Russia occupies a small department on the south, and this is scarcely complete; but to compensate for this, Austria also, on the north and south sides, exhibits a variety of products which place her in a very honourable position in the Exhibition. All the Austrian exhibitors are dressed in a simple Austrian green uniform, with coat fastened at the breast with a long clasp, inscribed "Austria," so that the general effect is admirable. Hurrying through Holland and Belgium, you enter the extensive region of France, which, when complete, will be very beautiful, and worthy of the taste and skill of that great country. Switzerland and Brazil, with Italy and Spain on the north, succeed, and are followed by Greece, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. The unfortunate delay in the arrival of the Turkish steamer with their objects, render their division incomplete; but the space abutting upon the transept having been appropriated to the Foreign Ambassadors, and ladies of rank who had the *entrée*, the deficiency was admirably concealed. Crossing the transept, you enter the British East Indies, which presents a very beautiful scene. On the south you then arrive at a square devoted to Canada, the West Indies, and the Australian colonies. The articles from these interesting spots in the British empire are all admirably illustrative of their rich productions. The minerals, the raw materials, afford abundant scope for study both to the merchant and to the philopher. A beautiful little square of mediæval treasures next attracts vast crowds, who pass on to the sculpture room. You are now on both sides the nave, fairly in the British domestic latitudes. Whilst agricultural implements occupy the whole remaining length of the extreme south, paper and printing, and machinery in motion, fill up the extreme north; the front of the south side being devoted to Birmingham goods, furniture, Sheffield goods, woollen and mixed fabrics, flax from Ireland, and printed fabrics of Manchester, London, and Glasgow. The front of the north corresponding side presents a succession of departments, with carriages, some of them of the most exquisite construction, mineral manufactures, and marine engines, flanked on the front with paper goods, furniture, furs, leather, and cotton. We have now arrived at the west end, where crowds are seen surrounding the model of Liverpool, which is at this spot in the nave. On the outside of the building are statues, columns, specimens of coal, obeliska, and a vast variety of architectural and building processes, with a detached building, whence the steam motive power is derived. I have only passed through the ground floor, not having said a single word respecting the contents of the gallery. This I shall defer until next week. I may state that there is but one gallery, which runs the whole circuit of the building, and spacious quadrangular courts are cut out of the gallery, down into which the spectator may look, and the objects are so arranged as to produce the most picturesque effect imaginable. I suffered great fatigue in going through the whole exhibition, on Monday last; indeed, such a task is almost beyond the power of any man to accomplish in one day, and to observe the inconceivable variety of objects which meet you at every turn. I say that I went through the whole, but I actually missed the extensive division of machinery, which I did not see till Thursday. Upon the whole the exhibition is successful to the highest point of any conception which may have been formed of it. Everything is well chosen, so perfect in its kind, that whether it is the most refined and fastidious lady in the land, or the rudest, yet most intelligent mechanic, the attractions are so numerous, so various, so surprising, and so useful, that a visitor may spend weeks within the building, and educate himself in the critical examination of all the diversified objects brought thus at one view before his eyes from all parts of the world.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of the excellent arrangements made for the public, and for the press generally. Captain Elderton, of the Royal Engineers, conducted this part of the executive with great courtesy and attention. The men composing the corps of sappers and miners, who have been employed in arranging the articles, were almost the only persons who could direct me where to find what I wanted; but their attention and civility deserve notice. It is computed that £50,000 were received by the sale of the season tickets, which added to the sums subscribed, will make about £130,000. The cost of the executive will be, it is said, about £200,000 at least. There is scarcely a doubt but that sufficient funds will be raised to make it entirely self-supporting.

Progress to the Crystal Palace.

Never before was so vast a multitude collected together within the memory of man. Not London alone, but the large contingents furnished to its teeming population by every people under the sun, came out into the streets, the citizens leaving their dear household gods, Change, business, wharfs, counters, and shops, to make universal holiday, and our foreign friends aiding and abetting the apostacy with the most zealous good humour. Down the cross-streets from Lincoln's-Inn fields, Camden-town, Kensington, Bayswater, Kennington, Islington, the City, Southwark, from the most remote suburb, by train, omnibus, cab, horse, and foot, teemed those crowds. Cornetted carriages of all the species that Long-acre gives birth to, whatever runneth upon wheels, drove in continuous succession down unfrequented thoroughfares, or aided to the natural obstructions so very properly devised, as appropriate to the season, by the Commissioners of Sewers, the various gas and water companies, and other public spirited and publicly offensive bodies, in the most favourite highways. The tramp of men, with wives and daughters on their arms, resounded from the pavement as they all trudged westwards with contented and happy faces. Those honest English workmen, in their round fustian jackets and glazed caps, felt they had a right to take part in the honours of the day, and to have an honest pride in the result of their own and their brethren's labours, and they walked, contentedly and happily, amid prancing horses and gaudy liveries. Strange-looking foreigners (not as many as might have been expected) passed along in the stream. Every variety of beard, moustache, hat, coat, and trowsers was permitted for the day, and Chinamen were not nearly so much stared at as the little red coated shoeblacks, who had been established just as the dirty season is over by some philanthropic but not very weather-wise individuals. There was a dearth of Turks, and even Fez caps were not common, but the supply of beard, imperial, sallow faces, and eccentric head gear was liberal though not unlimited. The sky looked rather ominous. Some ugly clouds floated about heavily—now shining whitely, like great bales of wool in the sunshine—now darkening beneath its obscure light into heaps, threatening wet and discomfort to the sightseers. Numerous were the people in the space of the park, and in their own accommodating spirit, they found plenty of room, and with comparative comfort, they advanced in wave after wave, and carried on towards Kensington or halted before Buckingham Palace. Here two lines of police were formed, which extended to Hyde Park, along Rotten-row, to the Exhibition, leaving a broad drive for carriages with a good margin for pedestrians. They were reinforced by the Life Guards, stationed two and two at long intervals, but these very effective line-keepers, their horses' heels, did not come much into request throughout the day. However, the glancing of the sword-blades, the flashing of helmet and cuirass in the sun, and the glare of scarlet was pleasant to look upon, and served as a fine relief to the plain blue of the constabulary, and the plainer hues of those behind them. The crowd at the palace was very dense, but thinned away up Constitution-hill, most people preferring a grand struggle and doubtful vision in Hyde Park to a quiet and certain view in St. James's.

The display of activity was wonderful; any tree in the park could have furnished a staff of "acrobats," "lofty tumblers," and "inimitable bottle imps," to the most exigent of managers. About a quarter past eleven o'clock the sky lowered most unpleasantly, and a smart shower followed very speedily. This was succeeded by drizzling snatches of rain, which never damped the good spirits and cheerful mode of the people, or drove even the best bonnet from its post; but the clouds swept away after a time, and the sun came out between whiles, withdrawing speedily again, so as to make it uncertain whether he would not retire altogether. Just before twelve o'clock, however, the sun broke out steadily for a few minutes, the rain ceased altogether, and soon afterwards a vision of waving plumes and bright steel came scouring up the Row, to which the change of atmosphere gave a strange appearance. The heat of the sun acting on the moist ground, produced a fluctuating haze or mist, through which the procession appeared in the same shifting uncertain light that you see in the magic lantern, and added an air of unreality to the scene, which its splendour was well calculated to encourage. Its reality was soon tested, for a line of carriages swept past, and then came a troop of Life Guards at the trot, and the voices of the people hailed the Queen again and again with hearty cheers, as she came by bowing kindly and graciously. As the cortège drove up to the Palace, the reception of her Majesty was enthusiastic, and she entered the building amid a burst of genuine good feeling from the people outside,—the poor fellows in the trees taking it up and repeating it as though their lives depended on its force,—more grateful than the royal flourish of trumpets and the rolling of drums which announced her arrival. The Queen seemed full of emotion at the greatness of the occasion, and at the welcome, but she was soon lost within the walls of the Palace. Presently loud cheers came from the interior of the building; then the strains of "God save the Queen" leaked out through its glass walls, and were repeated by a few of the people; then solemn silence—again a fine burst of voices, and again a song of praise, then the roar of cannon from the Serpentine, the murmuring voices of the vast hordes that crowded its shores, the National Anthem again, the cheers repeated, and, after a visit of an hour, the Queen reappeared at the threshold again, with the Prince by her side, full of pride and happiness, and drove off amid the warm demonstration of her subjects to the Palace.

Soon after her arrival there her Majesty made her appearance at one of the windows, with the Royal children, before the immense multitude; an act of condescention which gave them the highest gratification, and which could not have failed to cause pleasure to her Majesty, from the way in which it was acknowledged. As to the carriages, who shall compute their number? Any attempt to guess at the amount of people would have been ridiculous, unless one went up in the balloon which was floated up very majestically from some place to us unknown soon after the Queen's departure. The arrangements were admirable. No serious accidents that we heard of occurred during the day, and the temper and behaviour of the people cannot be too highly praised.

Every ticket-holder seemed to be bent upon going the wrong way, and could get nobody to tell him which was the right.

"Now, then, policeman, where is stair No. 5?"

"In China, sir. Go to China if you want to go to stair No. 5."

"Here you, No. 101, where am I to go with this?"

"You must go round by Greece, sir, and along the corner of Persia, down by Asia Minor, to the staircase!"

"And this ticket here. I know it's all right. Gallery, No. 11. Which way?"

"Any way, sir. Anybody will tell you. Somewhere in the nave. All right. Move on."

The Interior.

The note of preparation might be heard in all quarters of the building at a very early hour in the morning; and indications of the coming festival were most perceptible in the centre of the transept. A platform had been constructed, occupying its whole extent, and covered with crimson cloth; and at its southern end was a dais, upon which her Majesty was to sit enthroned while receiving the addresses of her subjects. High up in air a tasteful octagonal canopy surmounted the whole, its interior formed of blue silk, to harmonise with the several decorations, and its upper surface ornamented at all the angles with the heraldic plume of the heir-apparent. In front the splendid glass fountain contributed by Mr. Osler, of Birmingham, although as yet giving no touch of its quality, formed a conspicuous ornament, while the background was filled up with the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, the bronze gates which form the entrance to the south transept, and one of the gigantic gemini, the elm trees now in full leaf. Meet foot-cloth for royal feet, the dais was covered with the beautiful carpet, already known as the contribution of 150 ladies, and which was, at a subsequent period of the day, a marvellous centre of attraction for all the fair visitors.

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Heedless of Sappers, and despising policemen, they continued to crowd upon it, to the utter prevention of all efforts for its removal, until at last, whether by accident or design we know not, a gentle spray began to descend from the crystal fountain, and a general clearance was the immediate and satisfactory result. The noticeable features in the immediate neighbourhood of the royal circle were, on one side, a lofty trophy of Spitalfields silks in all the colours of the rainbow; and on the other, the far-famed Koh-i-noor in its gilded cage, and looking to the uninitiated observer, a very inadequate representative of two millions of money. The great value of this gem invests it with an almost mysterious sanctity. A strong iron house has been constructed for its permanent residence, and a gilded grating surmounts the top, far within which a glass frame keeps off all intruders. No human hand must touch this wonder of the East. A spring communicating with the outside of its house, shoots it up upon its purple velvet cushion in the morning, and another draws it down when it is time to retire for the night. The *coup d'œil* of all these congregated attractions was very striking, and only wanted the animation that that soon surrounded them, to make these attractions perfect. The dais was first invaded by strong bodies of police, from all the letters of the alphabet, and subsequently the smart and intelligent Sappers mustered strong, and took upon themselves the duty of guarding the royal platform. Various official uniforms began to drop in and flit across the scene, and soon the platform became studded with foreigners of every clime, in all sorts of picturesque dresses, not the least conspicuous of which was a Chinese mandarin, who rolled about with a dignity that showed him conscious that on his shoulders rested the duty of representing three hundred millions of people. Squadrons of ladies, privileged to an early *entrée*, now began to hurry along the avenues, and at last the ninth hour came round, and with its last stroke there surged in such a mob of well dressed ladies and gentlemen as it would not be possible to collect in any other quarter of the globe. If we consider that every gentleman paid three guineas, and every lady two, for the privilege of getting into that whirlpool, the enormous numbers must strike as a wonderful indication of the money-spending powers of the country. From nine o'clock until half-past ten the torrent rolled on without interruption. Elderly gentlemen might be seen helplessly eddying round with hands upraised, collapsed campstool in one hand, and a packet of sandwiches in the other. Brave youths sought to do their *devoir* by protecting the fair damsels committed to their charge, but all in vain – the whole mass drifted helplessly on, and the pressure from behind seemed momentarily to increase. At last, partly from the slackening of the pressure outside, and partly from the exertions of the police within, who behaved with great moderation and tact, free circulation was restored; the eager crowd found ample accommodation, and a company of about 25,000 of the *élite* of English society sat down patiently to await the arrival of Her Majesty.

At five minutes before 12 the gentlemen-at-arms, in their splendid uniforms, marched in and surrounded the dais; and precisely as the clock struck, a flourish of trumpets announced that her Majesty, with her usual punctuality, was at the gates. Then came on a moment of extraordinary bustle. The loyal shouts of the people, by whom the park outside was covered, came rolling in and blent magnificently with the tones of the great organ, which had already struck up the national anthem. The platform became in a moment literally covered with bullion, and scarlet and blue, and all the other gay and gorgeous colours which mark the diplomatic and military uniform of the various nations of Europe and the East, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Porte, Portugal, Naples, and Tunis, were all represented in grand costume; while not the least gorgeous in their display, were our own naval and military officers, who filled up all the numerous interstices, and completed a tableau, which several French gentlemen in our neighbourhood acknowledged to be unequalled in splendour. Her Majesty, on alighting from her carriage, retired for a few moments to an elegant drawing-room, which had been provided for her accommodation, and, in the mean time the distinguished company on the platform fell into their places and waited the royal guest. Her Majesty soon entered the transept, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the royal children, and followed by her illustrious guests, cabinet ministers, and officers of the household, amid the most protracted and enthusiastic cheering. The Queen appeared to be in the best health and spirits, and it will be interesting to our fair readers to learn that she was attired in a robe of *Lame d'argent* covering a rose-coloured *Poult de soie* dress. A glittering diadem and ostrich feathers formed her head-dress, her remaining jewels being a diamond necklace and bracelets. Her Majesty also wore the ribbon of the order of the garter. Prince Albert wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the blue ribbon, and the Prince of Wales was attired in a Highland costume. To attempt to enumerate the notabilities that now attended on her Majesty, and crowded the platform, would be a hopeless task. The Duke of Wellington was an early arrival, and received a warm greeting. All the foreign ambassadors were present, as well as several of our high nobility, either as connected with the cabinet or holding appointments at Court. Amongst those not so situated we observed Lord Stanley. Her Majesty having taken her seat, the organ again pealed forth the National Anthem, the words being sung by the various metropolitan cathedral choirs, assisted by the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the vast assemblage joined in the chorus with the most enthusiastic loyalty and good-will. The Hallelujah chorus was also sung, and with wonderful effect. The music having ceased, Prince Albert appeared at the foot of the throne, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners, and delivered the following address, at the same time presenting a copy of the illustrated catalogue:—

THE ADDRESS.

May it please your Majesty.—We, the commissioners appointed by your Majesty's royal warrant of the 3rd January, 1850, for the promotion of the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's royal charter of the 15th August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

By virtue of the authority graciously committed to us by your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty was pleased to refer to us—namely, into the best mode of introducing the productions of your Majesty's colonies and of foreign countries into this kingdom—the selection of the most suitable site for the exhibition, the general conduct of the undertaking, and the proper method of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by your Majesty' royal charter of incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have, moreover, referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to committees, composed partly of our own members and partly of individuals distinguished in the several departments of science and the arts, who have cordially responded to our applications for their assistance at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

Among the earliest questions brought before us, was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered for exhibition should be admitted into the building. We considered it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged, that it should depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we therefore decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made on the admission of such goods. We considered, also, that the office of selecting the articles to be sent should be entrusted, in the first instance, to local committees, to be established in every foreign country, and in various districts of your Majesty's dominions; a general power of control being reserved to the commission.

We have now the gratification of stating that our anticipations of support in this course have in all respects been fully realised. Your Majesty's most gracious donation to the funds of the Exhibition was the signal for voluntary contributions from all, even the humblest classes of your subjects, and the funds which have thus been placed at our d sposal amount at present to about £65,000. Local committees, from which we have uniformly received the most zealous co-operation, were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in many of your Majesty's colonies, and in the territories of the Hon. East Company. The most energetic support has also been received from the governments of nearly all the countries of the world, in most of which commissions have been appointed for the special purpose of promoting the objects of an Exhibition justly characterised in your Majesty's royal warrant as an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

We have also to acknowledge the great readiness with which persons of all classes have come forward as exhibitors. And here, again, it becomes our duty to return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the most gracious manner in which your Majesty has condescended to associate yourself with your subjects, by yourself contributing some most valuable and interesting articles to the Exhibition.

The numbers of exhibitors, whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 15,000, of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures, and 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this, your Royal Park, for the purpose of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honoured by your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors, and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than 18 acres, measuring 1851 feet in length, and 456 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than 10 miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of the structure the Commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

With regard to the distribution of rewards to deserving exhibitors, we have decided that they should be given in the form of medals, not with reference to merely individual competition, but as rewards for excellence in whatever shape it may present itself. The selection of the persons to be so rewarded has been entrusted to juries composed equally of British subjects and of foreigners, the former having been selected by the commission from the recommendations made by the local committees, and the latter by the governments of the foreign nations, the productions of which are exhibited. The names of these jurors, comprising as they do many of European celebrity, afford the best guarantee of the impartiality with which the rewards will be assigned.

It affords us much gratification that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this undertaking and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition, is the same day that was originally named for its opening, thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial co-operation amongst nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgments of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and laborious task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its object the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all the nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of your Majesty's peaceful and happy reign.

To which her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

THE ANSWER.

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that by God's blessing this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.

The royal answer having been read, his Royal Highness resumed his place by her Majesty's side, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an appropriate prayer.

DESCRIPTION AND PLAN OF THE BUILDING.

At the outset let us explain the form of the building. In some respects it resembles a cathedral, its long avenues stretching from east to west, being intersected midway by a transept. Thus an equal division of space has resulted, which has been turned to account in the most appropriate manner. Having invited the whole world to our Exhibition, it was only right that we should share equally with them such accommodation as we had to offer; accordingly, while the western half of the Crystal Palace has been occupied by the industrial products of the British empire, those from other countries have been installed in the western division. But how it will be asked, was the question of precedence to be determined? That difficulty received very properly a geographical solution. By a bold flight of fancy, and in open defiance of geometry, the transept was declared the equator of the world in Hyde Park. On one side India and the colonies, on the other China, Tunis, the Brazils, Persia, Arabia, Turkey and Egypt, were grouped around it as the torrid zone. That arrangement, while it harmonized admirably with the character of the building, destroyed all ideas of preference as to locality, and any feeling of jealousy founded thereon. Behind the colonies in the western division, comes the products of our native industry;—and after the foreign states mentioned follow, in the eastern division, the contributions of the great European communities and of our descendants across the Atlantic. Let us mark their order. Next to China, Tunis, and the Brazils, on the south side of the nave, is a strip of territory held by Switzerland, and remarkable for the praiseworthy promptitude with which it has been prepared for the opening, as well as for the fine display of muslins, embroidery, clockwork, straw plaiting, and other ingenious manufactures which it contains. Opposite to the space of the Helvetic Republic on the north side of the nave, are located the different communities of the three Peninsulas that project into the Mediterranean. Greece has reopened for this occasion the marble quarries from whence in brighter days her temples were adorned, and her sculptural reputation formed. Spain and Portugal succeed—no longer able to plume themselves on the riches of newly discovered countries, yet *now* relying upon the extent and value of their native resources—upon the variety of vegetable and mineral products—and still upholding the ancient reputation of Toledo blades, and their manufacture of arms and artillery. Next to them comes the Italian States—Tuscan, Roman, and Sardinian—all striving amidst the pressure of the more utilitarian industries, to assert the pre-eminence of art, and to claim the palm of excellence in works which appeal to the imaginative and the tasteful. Whoever delights in inlaid tables, exquisite wood carving, mosaics that achieve all the freedom of oil painting, and sculpture remarkable for its effortless grace—whoever wishes to turn aside from the every-day interests of the useful and the practical should pay a visit to this Italian ground. Travelling eastward the second-rate powers of Europe disappear for a time, and we find before us the products of countries filling both sides of the nave, and occupying the entire breadth of the building, north and south. This is particularly the case with France, which holds a considerably larger area than any other foreign State. She has about 60,000 superficial feet of exhibiting surface, and at her northern and southern boundaries the territories run westward in two strips, so that her whole frontier line, parallel with the transept, assumes a hollow form, flanking Switzerland on the one hand, and Italy on the other. Great as is the space assigned to France, the amount of industrial products she brings forward is larger than could be accommodated therein; and as we proceed in our description, the reader will find her, like England, obliged to seek a home for her surplus exhibitors in the less occupied area of the United States.

THE EASTERN GALLERIES.

And now, having run over the entire eastern area of the Exhibition, let us, before turning to the western division of the building, say something of the gallery arrangements of the space over which we have been travelling. *Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad cœlum* is an established maxim of law, but has not been recognised by the Executive Committee, and none of the foreign nations can be regarded as possessing the gallery space over their respective ground-floor allotments. Some of them have no gallery accommodation at all, others have it in part overhead and in part where it was available elsewhere. The consequence is that no definite and precise account can be given of the disposition of spaces in the four galleries (two on each side of the nave) that run eastward from the transept. On the south side the Swiss and French exhibit a variety of their lighter manufactures, such as silks, embroidery, lace, jewellery, ribands, and straw plaiting. The Germans on the same side also have constructed a large organ. On the north side the Belgians, Germans, and the Americans make the principal display. The first show the varieties of lace for which they are famous, the second models of buildings and machinery, the last chiefly perfumery and fancy soaps, in which last-mentioned material busts of the Queen, Washington, and General Taylor, are exhibited. Still we linger on the east side of the transept, to say a word of the Tunisian and Chinese displays. The utilitarian may be at some loss to extract from those singular developments of national industry anything particularly adapted to his habits of mind and predilections. The large mass of people, however, who delight in the indulgence of a simple curiosity, and who are not indifferent to gorgeous decorations, rich brocades, luxuriant trappings, and all the expensive paraphernalia of what has been called "barbaric pomp," have an immense treat in store for them in the collection to which we now refer.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

This long and anxiously expected publication forms a volume of 320 pages, with double columns of closely printed type, and at the end of it there are 48 pages of advertisements, being altogether 368 pages for a shilling.

The attendance on Friday, although not so great as on the preceding day, was very large, including a great number of foreign and provincial visitors. At Hyde Park Corner, and all the roads leading to the building, a vast concourse of people assembled. The weather was cold but fine, and the scene most animating. Several packages arrived from France and other countries this morning. During the day at least 30,000 visitors went to the Exhibition, and upwards of 100,000 persons visited the Park.

£500 was taken on Saturday, the admission being £1. 249 season tickets were sold at the building, besides those of the Society of Arts.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE FRENCH SCULPTOR.—Among the visitors to the Great Exhibition on Wednesday last, was the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro. After walking down the transept, the noble and gallant duke turned into the French department, and paused to observe one of the exhibitors removing from an oaken case various articles of silver and gold plate. Among the morceaux uncovered as the duke walked up were a pair of silver equestrian statuettes, representing the duke himself and his once formidable rival Napoleon. The great captain smiled at the incident, and to an inquiring look of the French artist nodded his assent. The news instantly spread that the Duke of Wellington was within the "French territory," and in a few moments—probably for the first time in his life—the noble and gallant duke was surprised and surrounded by a body of Frenchmen. Happily, in the present instance, the national character for politeness prevailed over every other feeling. The hats and caps of the bearded strangers were instinctively raised to Great Britain's "hero," and the noble duke having returned a military salute, passed on to the next department.

PRINTING IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first material offspring of the Great Exhibition is the *Parlour Magazine of the Literature of all Nations*, which is printed by steam within the Crystal Palace, in the view of the visitors. It is designed to be the organ of the "mental" labour of all nations. "The soul of a nation is reflected in the writings of its people; and if we would estimate the character of our foreign brethren, and view their virtues and their failings, we must mingle in an intellectual companionship with them." The first number is a marvel of cheapness. It contains forty-eight large pages of clear letter-press, a splendid steel engraving, and many wood-cuts. The whole is stitched in a neat wrapper. One half of the number is devoted to an ably written article, "How to enjoy London during the Exhibition." Everybody intending to visit the great metropolis should read it as a preparatory guide. It contains, besides, translations from the Danish, French, Spanish, and Swedish, with original English, and adaptations from the American. The whole for the inconsiderable price of two-pence! The *Parlour Magazine* combines a permanent character with present interest. It is not an ephemeral idea, but is destined to take first rank among the periodicals of the day.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—The anticipations which were entertained some few weeks since as to the increase which would probably take place in the Royal Family during the present summer are not likely to be realised. The frequent visits of the Court physician, Sir James Clark, to the Palace, about a fortnight since, will be a sufficient indication of the circumstances which have led to this unexpected result. We are glad to be enabled to add that her Majesty is now enjoying the most excellent health.—*Sunday Times.*

RUMOURED DECLINE OF THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.—Rumours are again rife of an impending resignation of the Ministry. Notwithstanding Lord Torrington's defence of himself in the House of Lords, Lord John Russell and his colleagues have no faith in the result of the motion on the affairs of Ceylon, and have made up their minds to die at last under that Damocles' sword so long suspended over their heads.—*John Bull, May 3.*

Cardinal Wiseman went to Claremont, last week, to pay a visit to the ex-Queen of the French and the other members of the ex-Royal Family of France, domiciled at that place. The reception given to the Cardinal by the illustrious exiles is stated to have been of a very affectionate character, and the visit is said to have afforded great gratification to all parties.—*Morning Post.*

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LIVERPOOL MONTHLY WOOL REPORT.

MAY 8.—During the past month less business has been done than we almost ever remember, although this is generally rather a dull period of the year, being between the seasons; besides the reduced stocks of all kinds, both British and Foreign, offered no inducement to operate, the trade have therefore preferred to work up their stocks and wait till the new clip comes into the market, when they will meet with a good selection, and prices being once fairly established, there will be more confidence in purchasing. There has been considerably more inquiry for Wools generally during the last week, and in most of the Yorkshire markets there is a more cheerful tone in business. Prices are without change, although combing Wools are held more firmly, and, in some cases, a little advance is required. Arrivals are now coming in freely from Australia, and public sales are already announced to commence in London on the 15th instant, when from 25,000 to 30,000 bales will be brought forward, and there is every prospect of the result being satisfactory to the importers, although we can hardly expect the rates of the previous public sales will be maintained in the face of the new clip pouring in. The arrivals here have been:—West Coast of South America, 3206 ballots, of which about 800 ballots were Alpaca; Mediterranean, 1104 bales; Russia, 344 bales; River Plate, 190 bales; East India, 213 bales; Africa, 51 bales; China, 14 bales. There is very little business to report. About 1500 ballots washed Peruvian have been sold at a trifle below previous rates, and about the same quantity of Alpaca, including a portion to arrive, and at a decline on late quotations. The Russian has been sold some time previous to arrival. In other descriptions there has been a more retail business done. Scotch has been more inquired for, but there is no change in prices.

TALLOW. — Petersburgh, Y. C., per cwt., 38s. 6d. to 39s.; Buenos Ayres, ditto, 36s. to 38s. 6d.

GOLD WORKING IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

[The following extract, from the Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor, by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, F.R.S., F.G.S., published in 1847, containing a description of Dahlonega and the Gold Deposits in the Cherokee Country, may, perhaps, prove interesting to our gold-digging readers.]

AUGUST 12. — Dahlonega is prettily situated in a mountainous country, and the great pursuit of its inhabitants is gold mining. Having procured a horse, I accompanied Mr. C—— to Cane Creek, Pigeon Roost, and other small streams, called "branches" here, the gravelly beds of which, together with the low lands contiguous to them, had either been all dug up, or were in a way to be dug up and washed. Nothing in nature could be more picturesque than the hills and ridges here of three hundred and four hundred feet high, composed of talcosed slate and occasional hornblende, wooded to the top, and separated by small valleys, often not more than fifty yards wide, with streams meandering through them; but all the valleys being dug up and the washed gravel thrown into heaps, their beauty was entirely destroyed, and the scene resembled a series of brickyards.

The gold veins of this district which are most productive appear to run N.N.E. and S.S.W.; the cross veins run in various directions. The talcose slate is generally in a state of decomposition, and, in various situations, the side of the hills consist of talcose slate, completely rotten, and easily cut with a knife. The order in the superposition of the soil of the valleys is sufficiently constant to point clearly to the causes which have brought all the varieties of which it is formed into place in succession. Generally speaking, this soil in the valleys is about twenty feet thick; at the surface is a reddish soil derived from the decomposed talcose rock, mixed with fragments of rock; beneath this a bed of clay, sometimes dark coloured and intermixed with hornblende, and sometimes consisting of blue aluminous earth, derived from decomposed talc. Inferior to this again is a bed of gravel, with the gold principally lying towards the bottom, and, lastly, comes the talcose rock, forming the hard bottom of the valley.

This state of things prevails here as it does in every part of the gold region of North America, which extends about seven hundred miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and perhaps is prolonged with the talcose slate even into Canada, where, without finding gold, I have repeatedly observed that it bears a close resemblance in various mineral particulars to the talcose slate of the southern portions of the United States.

All the auriferous rocks of this continent appear to have been formed under water, and it would seem from the circumstance of the gravel always lying in these valleys next to the rock, and the lighter mineral substances lying upon it according to their specific gravity, that on the general retreat of the water from the face of the continent, of which so many proofs exist in other parts, the last waters that remained, to complete the drainage, have cut their way back by retrocession, sometimes in the direction of the gold veins, in which case the auriferous deposit in the valleys is always found to extend to great distances, the comminuted parts being carried down along with the stream, and successively deposited according to their specific gravities; the gold and gravel at the bottom, the clays next, and the lighter soils on the top, which, as before stated, is the constant state of superposition. Although a little gold is sometimes found upon the hills where the veins or pockets come near to the surface, yet beds of gravel are never found on them, which is an additional proof that the destruction of the rocks has not been accomplished whilst they were yet beneath the ocean. In some valleys large lumps of gold have been found almost at the foot of the veins where they have been intersected, whilst the lighter particles have been found at a distance of several hundred yards. A mass of native gold was thus found in North Carolina, weighing twenty-eight pounds. On Duke's Creek, in the Nahcoochay Valley, heavy pieces of gold have been found near to the veins, whilst the waters of the Chatahoochie have carried light particles of gold from the same locality, one hundred miles below the Gold Region.

In our rambles this day we were very agreeably surprised at finding a very acceptable country dinner at the cabin of a Mr. Samuel, of Virginia, (who with his wife and sisters were temporarily residing upon one of these hills, isolated by small valleys, whilst he was superintending some gold washings. Even a glass of good Madeira was not wanting to enliven the cheerful hospitality we met with. In the afternoon we rode to the washing establishment of a Mr. Miller, at the head of Pigeon Roost Creek; which was all ransacked and dug up like the other streams, and here I was made acquainted with a fact which rather puzzled me, because I saw no reason whatever to doubt its accuracy. Mr. Miller showed us a log of pine-wood of large dimensions, lying upon the naked talcose slate, exactly in the spot where it was found after the superincumbent soil had been removed. He assured us that he was present when it was found buried beneath the gravel, and that the gravel was covered with the usual blue clay and superficial soil, the whole deposit between the rock and the surface being twenty-one feet deep. I had no reason to entertain the least doubt of his accuracy, because he had no theory to sustain, although he was rather struck at the circumstance, having never found a tree in a similar position. I examined this log very carefully: one end of it was worn away into a crescent-like form by the trituration of other substances; the under side which laid upon the rock was perfectly clean, and bore distinct marks of the slate impressed upon it, whilst the top had quartz gravel thickly indented into it. Part of the outside of the log was carbonized, whilst the inside was quite fresh though somewhat discoloured.

I felt very much interested in contemplating this representative of the ancient forests of this continent, of the period of which it is most difficult to form any conjecture that will be universally approved of. Nevertheless, there may have been a state of things which admits of its being consistent with everything else we observe. The interval of time betwixt the retreat of the ocean from this part of the country, and the excavation by retrocession of the valley where the log was found, may have been so long as to admit of the growth of trees, and in that case it is a very natural incident to find a tree lying upon a rock denuded by the current, and subsequently covered by detritus. It is, however, singular that no other tree is known to have been found in a similar situation, although that may have been the case, for persons engaged in washing gravel for gold are generally very incurious about any thing but the gold itself. On our return to Dahlonega, after a day passed most agreeably, we found Governor Schley, of Georgia, an intelligent person, and leaving Mr. C. and him to talk American politics, I went to my room to bring up my notes.

Gratified as I had been with the geological illustrations which this day's ramble afforded me, I could not but be sorry to see the destruction which awaited all these beautiful valleys. The fine trees with which they were covered were all in a way of being rooted up; the soil, after being washed left in rude heaps, and the streams diverted from their courses, so that amidst the wildest scenes of nature, you look down from finely formed hills, gracefully covered with verdant woods, upon valleys once singularly beautiful, as well for their amenity as for the purity of the streams which flowed through them, and which were once the favourite resort of the red man when pursuing his game; but which the white man has converted into a picture of perfect desolation. To obtain a small quantity of gold for the wants of the present generation, the most fertile bottoms are rendered barren for countless generations. And this must ever be the case in countries where the government is not intelligent and strong enough to put the mining districts under regulations. By and by, when the gravel in the valleys is all dug out and washed, they will take to the hills, which will be violated and ransacked in a similar manner, and what was once a paradise will become a desert.

August 13.—Rose at daybreak, and having taken a cup of tea, Mr. C. and myself mounted our horses for a long ride. The country to the eastward was, as usual, diversified with hill and dale. Calling at a Mr. Goodram's, a storekeeper, seven miles from Dahlonega, he presented me with a piece of auriferous quartz, and engaged to purchase some fine specimens of vein gold for me. Resuming our journey, we obtained several views of an extensive chain on our left, called the Blue Ridge; the rock about here was uniformly micaceous, with hornblende intermixed, and the quartz lodes rarer than in Virginia. After riding about twenty miles, we came to the valley of Nahcoochay, an extremely sweet place. We stopped at one Richardson's, east of the Yonah, or Bear Mountain, a splendid out-tier of the Blue Ridge, about fifteen hundred feet high. It is so named from its fancied resemblance to a crouching bear: Yonah being the Cherokee name for a bear. The valley, as in the neighbourhood of Dahlonega, was all dug up, and looked desolate. The detritus which laid upon the slate was, as usual, about twenty feet deep; but the gravel lying immediately upon it consisted almost entirely of pieces of rolled quartz, many of them semi-transparent, almost pure white, and resembling the shingles on the sea shore. The trituration must have been very constant and powerful to produce this effect upon the quartz, and likewise upon the gold, which consists of large pieces, some of them weighing three hundred and forty pennyweights, all made perfectly flat by trituration. The quartz pebbles of this gravel are evidently derived from a strong lode of pure quartz, broken down by the water, and occasionally loaded with lumps of gold. Mr. C. had obtained for me, three years ago, a lump of flatted gold, worth about four guineas, which every one who saw it believed to have been made so by art: it came from this locality; but the moment I saw the quartz gravel, it was evident that the gold had been brought into that form by pressure and trituration.

At Mr. Richardson's and other places, I saw other specimens of gold equally flat, and was informed that all the gold found here had that character. Nothing varies more than the manner in which gold is found in quartz. I possess specimens in my cabinet of white quartz where not a speck of gold is visible; but which, when reduced to powder, and treated with quicksilver yields gold in it, also, are specimens of quartz with lumps of native gold imbedded in it equal to one-third of its weight. I went to a Mr. Russell's diggings, on one of the heads of the Chatahoochie, called Duke's Creek, hoping to purchase a specimen of which I had heard a good deal. Unfortunately he had parted with it; but before doing so had made a model of it in a piece of wood. It was a curious crystal, being a tryhedral of pyramidal form, having a regular termination at one end, and being conical at the other. It weighed three and a half pennyweights.

About two miles from Mr. Russell's are what are called the Eaton Diggings, where it is said thirty-six ancient log huts, or pens, were found some time ago at the bottom of the alluvial deposit, next to the slate rock; and the logs are described as having been cut and notched apparently with a metallic axe: they were from two to three feet high, and had no roof when found. Some sand crucibles, almost square, were also found in the same place. I saw a trough also at Richardson's, about eighteen inches long, and six inches deep, made out of the micaceous rock, and which was so rotten, that when I attempted to handle it a large flake peeled from off the side. Every vestige of the pens, it was said, had disappeared, for they all crumbled away on being uncovered and exposed to the air. Mr. Richardson did not see them, but gave me references to the persons who discovered them, to enable me to write to them if no opportunity presented itself of visiting the locality. This circumstance, and other notices I had received of appearances of the labour of white men in this part of the gold region, of some antiquity, induced me to think that they might be attributed to De Soto and his companions, who traversed this line of country in 1539. Such pens could never be intended to live in, for I was informed there was no contrivance about them for either door or window; most probably they were intended as caches to conceal the ore they had dug, or other things they possessed, when going upon some distant excursion, and were placed at the bottom of the alluvium and upon the slate, the better to conceal them, and because the material was at hand to cover them over with.

From this place we continued our ride to Clarksville, where we arrived after it was dark. Here we found an hotel (Levy's,) and many families from the lower part of Georgia, who resorted here annually to enjoy the mountain air. Six or eight gay carriages were in the yard, and ladies, dressed for the evening, were promenading in the public room. We got a very good supper, and the moment it was rumoured that so eminent a person as Mr. C. had arrived, every body flocked to see him; he soon became engaged with his friends and acquaintances, and being most heartily tired with my day's exertions, I slipped off to bed as soon as I could.

August 14.—Nothing could be more bland and agreeable than the mountain air at this place; it appeared never to be too hot, and if there was a sufficiency of respectable society, it would be the Paradise of America. Here I took leave of Mr. C——, who went to breakfast with a Mr. Matthews, about eight miles off, after promising to pay him a visit at his country residence before I undertook a tour I had projected, amongst the Cherokees of Valley River, on the head waters of the Hiwassee. At breakfast I learnt from a Dr. Hawksey, one of the proprietors of Eaton mine, that other ancient remains had been found near the Oemulgee, and in Stewart county, Georgia. It is not at all unlikely that, hereafter, the whole line of march of De Soto may be discovered, for he was a long time in the country before he reached the Mississippi, and must have constructed various places of defence against the Indians, as well as huts to winter in. I returned to Dahlonega by a different route, east of the Yonah Mountain, and reached my old quarters about 4 P.M., after a very agreeable ride.

August 15.—At breakfast this morning I met with an intelligent person, who appeared well acquainted with the gold region, and who informed me that the most productive line of veins that have been worked up to this time run from Duke's Creek to the north-west corner of Carroll Court House, passing by Loud's mine, Dahlonega, the Etowah, and Blackburn's, near the Federal Road, in Cherokee county, to Carroll county. This line runs about north-north-east, and the points where the diggings and washings had been carried on, which are called mines, are where the streams have broken down the veins. There is also a great abundance of iron in the country.

It is to be observed that the strike of all the ridges is in the same magnetic direction as that of the most productive veins and the whole course of the Alleghany Mountains. The general character of the surface of the gold region, wherever I have visited it, whether in Virginia or here, is the same; knolls and ridges intersected and divided by streams and valleys; and the conclusion to which a geologist is irresistibly brought is, that the whole of the elevated mountain line from Georgia to Canada had been uprisen at the same period. This prevailing magnetic direction of the principal ridges, which in most countries is from N.N.E. to N.E. is a subject that deserves investigation; there must have been some potent cause in action in ancient times to have so modified the surface of the earth, and whether it is dormant or not in our times is a problem of great interest.

In the afternoon I visited some mines in the vicinity: one which was worked upon the vein consisted of a fine lode of quartz running north-north-east, and dipped to the south-east. This vein was divided in two by the Yewhola, a stream which ran about three hundred and fifty feet below the crown of the hill, so that the lode being accessible on both sides, had induced them to work upon it. I procured some very good cabinet specimens from the lode of native gold imbedded in white quartz. It was worked by a Mr. King, but his machinery was very insufficient, and I should think that from the very awkward method they had adopted of carrying the ore away, and manipulating it, that they lost 50 per cent. of the gold. The vein was cut in open day in the side of the hill, just like a common quarry.

On the other side of the river I found about three hundred tons of the ore quarried and abandoned. The proprietor had given thirty thousand dollars for this vein, and forty acres of land; but being ignorant of the art of reducing ores, became discouraged and had given it up. I had never seen a more promising vein, and it would be difficult to find one better situated for working. All the ore could be taken down the hill at a very slight expense, the water power was abundant, and the lode inexhaustible, for it was six feet wide. This is one of the very few situations where vein-mining could with their present appliances be carried on to any advantage; to sink shafts, cut adits, and bring the ore to the surface, would be beyond the skill and capital in the country at present. None of the adventurers have succeeded but those who content themselves with washing the auriferous soil. For this nothing but manual labour, which they have in their slaves, and slight machinery are necessary. A rocker is made to oscillate backwards and forwards by a slight water power, shovelsful of the earth and gravel are then thrown in, the water carries away the earth, and the motion throws out the large stones: the smaller gravel and the gold are carried through holes in the bottom of the rocker, and this last finds its way into chambers where a little quicksilver is placed, with which the finer particles of gold are amalgamated and detained.

A NEW TAX has been proposed by a correspondent of the *Hants Independent*. "Great inconvenience and expense in numerous instances attend (says that kindly gentleman) the fact of persons having more than one Christian name. In all deeds, bonds, bills, mortages, conveyances, leases, agreements, wills, or other instruments, the recital or copying of more than one Christian name, is not only attended with inconvenience, but expense; and how often have pleadings in our law courts been nullified and made of no effect, because a Christian name has been omitted. In the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, great labour would be saved if only one Christian name were used, instead of such as George William Joseph Henry Michael, or Sarah Selina Julia Wilhelmina Clementina, and such like displays of parental absurdity. Let it be enacted, that if any person was desirous of giving a child more than one Christian name, he or she should produce to the clergyman a certificate from the Collector of Inland Revenue, showing that the sum of five pounds had been paid for each and every additional name beyond the first; and if any clergyman or other person baptised a child without such certificate (in case of giving it more than one Christian name), he should forfeit for every additional Christian name the sum of twenty pounds. This would, at all events, be self-imposed taxation; and I take for granted that, in naming 20,000 as the number of Christian names (additional) per annum, I shall be under the mark. This would give £100,000 per annum, without the least necessity for any additional machinery to collect the same."

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.—At the reception by his Royal Highness Prince Albert of the foreign commissioners at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, April 14, M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, the Commissary General for France, was deputed by his coadjutors to express to his Royal Highness the sentiments of the governments generally represented by those gentlemen; this he did in a terse and succinct address, thanking his Royal Highness on the part of the foreign commissioners for his gracious reception of them; and for taking the lead in the formation of a grand exhibition of the products of industry of the whole world. He said the assembling together the results of the inventive and executive faculties of mankind in one spot, where nevertheless sufficient individuality would be preserved to exhibit the nationality of each, was a high philosophic idea, demonstrating depth of thought, and practical consideration for the welfare of the manufacturing world worthy of a great mind. In a political point of view it was calculated to exercise the most beneficial influence, by increasing the intimate connexion between nations and individuals, from whence the most important results might be anticipated; whilst the manner in which this idea had been carried into execution reflected equal honour on those engaged in it, and on the country possessing the resources which had been called into action. For this the world was indebted to his Royal Highness the Prince, and to Her Majesty, and who had been pleased to accord her assent and assistance towards its execution. "All honour," said M Sallandrouze, "to your Royal Highness for the conception of this grand idea, and equal honour to Her Most Gracious Majesty, who has so nobly and benignantly favoured its execution." Thanks to this illustrious influence, the era of barbarous wars might be considered as terminated; but new lists for combat were opened to the world, in the struggle of progress and civilisation, to overturn by their overwhelming moral force the remains of former antipathies and prejudices. In this struggle the conquerors and the conquered would be equally benefitted, whilst demonstrating the advantages and blessings resulting from a new order of things. This the world would owe to his Royal Highness, and for this the Foreign Commissioners begged to offer their grateful thanks. Prince Albert listened with attention to this expression of respect, and replied that he received with much pleasure this spontaneous exhibition of good feeling on the part of the Foreign Commissioners; he was much gratified to observe the alacrity and zeal of every country in contributing to the interest of this universal exhibition; which from what he had already seen would, he had no doubt, prove fully worthy of the contributors and would enhance the reputation of the countries contributing. The Earl Granville then presented the Foreign Commissioners severally to his Royal Highness, who addressed a few remarks to each on the nature of the contributions of the countries represented by them, and the deputation withdrew much gratified with their reception.

THE KING OF DENMARK AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The royal mail steamer Prince entered Lowestoft on her second return voyage from the Danish coast, having left Hjorting at half-past three o'clock on Friday last. All the expectations formed respecting the advantages arising to the condition of the cattle thus conveyed, as compared with the deterioration

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hey experience by the tedious route via Hamburgh and the Thames, have been realised, and, of course, still more, as contrasted with the yet greater sea distance between Copenhagen and London. The Prince brought 76 bullocks, 4 horses, and 83 pigs; the condition of which may be inferred from the circumstance that the former realised at Smithfield an average of upwards of £1 per head beyond the prices brought by similar cattle that had arrived by way of Hamburgh. This pecuniary gain—the same ratio being observed as regards pigs—added to the very considerable saving effected in the cost of carriage by the short route of Lowestoft, will at once demonstrate the peculiar eligibility of the latter port for being constituted the great focus of the important provision trade now rapidly springing up between England and Northern Europe. Besides the live stock just enumerated, the Prince brought 160 barrels of pork and 60 barrels of beef. It has already been stated that the greatest importance was attached by the Danish Government to the attainment of the speediest and most independent inter-communication between the respective capitals of the two countries; and as this object was obviously rendered most readily practicable by the Northern Steam Packet Company, the Danish Executive contributed their utmost to perfect the machinery of the new route opened up by that association, who, in conjunction with the Eastern Counties Railway, had undertaken to convey passengers between Lowestoft and the sea-port of Hjerting, in Jutland, at a cost so small, and a speed so great, as to put any rivalry completely out of the question. The circumstances connected with the prosecution of the experimental trip will abundantly justify a brief narrative. The most cursory glance at the map will show that at least on geographical grounds Hjerting and Lowestoft are the natural termini of any chain of connection between the Danish and the British metropolis; and on commercial grounds the advantages are no less obvious; for, from London to Hjerting requires only from thirty-three to thirty-eight hours, and thence to Copenhagen is only about 180 English miles. But rapid transmission of passengers was only one of the objects with the new company. The immense plains and marshes of Jutland, and the fertile tracts of Funen and the other Danish islands, have long been known to be peculiarly favourable to the rearing of cattle, repeated importations of which have been, and are continually made, into England; no limit can be placed upon the quantity it is possible to raise, if a ready and good market could be found for them. These importations have been hitherto usually by way of Hamburgh. This, however, entailed the necessity of the beasts being driven something like 200 miles before embarkation, and they had then the voyage of 55 hours to undergo. The consequence was that they arrived out of condition, losing in weight to an extent almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the trade, and many even dying in bad weather. By the Hjerting line all this is avoided. They have only a few miles inland to traverse before reaching shipboard, and then the voyage, as we have already seen, occupies considerably under thirty hours. The passage on the trial trip was a most delightful one. At five o'clock on Sunday land was sighted; but, for various reasons, it was determined not to run into Hjerting the same night, and the Prince consequently anchored in a beautiful bay at the back of the Island of Sylt, the disembarkation not being effected until mid-day on Monday. From Hjerting the traveller can proceed, as he may desire, either by the public conveyance, or, as is most usual, by post. This latter mode is remarkably moderate in price, being about 6d. per mile English for a covered carriage and pair of horses. There is also another description of carriage, called Holsteins-vogue, still more economic, likewise drawn by a pair of horses, and holding four persons, but as it is entirely without springs and perfectly open it is not often chosen by English travellers. Notwithstanding the many attributes in common between the two nations, on landing at Hjerting the English stranger finds abundant matter to interest and amuse him in the peculiarities of costume and manners, and in the local characteristics and habits. With regard to language he does not experience the difficulty that might be expected, many persons being acquainted with our vernacular: and as all classes in Denmark can read and write, an ordinary Danish dictionary will enable the tourist to travel with but little embarrassment, as compared with the lingual impediments that present themselves in countries much more frequented by our countrymen. From Hjerting the party proceeded to Kolding, situate on the Little Belt, a distance of about forty-four miles, traversing the entire width of the peninsula of Jutland. The Jutland roads are only tolerable, though from the abundance of material for their construction they might be easily improved, as doubtless they now will be when the traffic justifies the enterprise. From Kolding the party, after skirting the shore, crossed the ferry to Middlefarb, in the island of Funen. This ferry affords some of the most beautiful scenery through Denmark, the Belt here being about an English mile wide. The high road, or as it is called, "the royal route," then runs throug Odense, the most ancient and considerable of the provincial towns of Denmark, possessing an extensive modern interest in the circumstance of its being the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, the author, and Jerichan, the sculptor. From Odense to Nyeborg is about eighteen miles, where the road terminates on the shores of the Great Belt. The whole island of Funen is in a high state of cultivation, and the scenery in many parts bears a great resemblance to the English rural landscape of our midland counties. From Nyeborg a ferry crosses the Belt to Korsör, in Zealand, a distance of about eighteen miles. From Korsör to Roeskilde is about 46 English miles, through an extremely fine country, well cultivated, and remarkably picturesque. The roads are excellent throughout Zealand, and in summer are quite equal to the roads in England. From Roeskilde to Copenhagen, there is a railway, 18 miles in length, which is ultimately intended to be continued to Korsör, on the Great Belt. This is the only railway in Denmark Proper. The party arrived at Copenhagen on Wednesday, about six o'clock in the morning. On their arrival, the party were introduced to C unt Bronneck, the Minister of Finance, who expressed his gratification at the opening of the line of communication, and assured them that every means should be taken to render the travelling as expeditious as possible. His Excellency likewise gave the gentlemen an introduction to the castle of Frederiksborg, the magnificent residence of the King, situate about twenty miles north of the capital, of which the party availed themselves the following day. They were received by the Lord Chamberlain, Berling, and, after passing a few hours with him, discussing the merits of the various routes, the King (having heard of the arrival of the party in his dominions) was graciously pleased to honour them with an interview. It may here be remarked that his Majesty, Frederick VII., takes a deep personal interest in the new enterprise individually, as well as on national grounds, from its being calculated to draw his dominions in close proximity to England, to which it gives a separate and distinct means of sending mails, an advantage that, in case of war, would be of very palpable importance. His Majesty, who is apparently about forty, though his real age is somewhat more, was extremely affable throughout the interview, during which he expressed his thanks to the English press for the zeal, ability, and high sense of international chivalry, exhibited in advocating the maintenance of the interests and honour of the Danish Crown against its revolted dependencies during the late war. The party on leaving Fredericksborg, proceeded to Elsineur—whose Shaksperian and historic associations were, of course, productive of the usual topographic investigations due to the *genius loci* at the hands of all Englishmen. From Elsineur a portion of the party proceeded across the sound to the Swedish town of Helsingborg, where they were received with extreme courtesy by several of the principal inhabitants. Returning to Copenhagen, the party waited on the post-master-general, with whom they had a long interview, the result of which was a re-assurance on the part of that functionary that the Danish postal department of the Government would do all in their power to promote the objects of the new route. There is every probability, in consequence, that a new road, for a portion of the distance between Hjerting and Kolding, will be at once made by the Danish Government; and there is, moreover, a prospect of a railroad, connecting those two places—a project towards that end having been set on foot, and, from the few engineering difficulties, and the moderate price of materials with every appearance of success. The return journey from Copenhagen to London was performed in three days and five hours, and arrangements will come into effect on the 1st of May, by which the distance between these two capitals (638 miles) will be accomplished regularly in three days.

A New Man.—German speculators have got hold of a new subject. It is neither more nor less than a "new man." The story—as we find it related in the *Correspondenz* of Berlin—attests that a stranger was picked up at the end of last year in a small village of the district of Lebas, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, whither he had wandered no one could tell whence. Such a circumstance could hardly have piqued curiosity in another country; but to a people fond of speculation, and situated far away from the great highways of the world, there was something strange and startling in the fact, that the stranger spoke German imperfectly, and had all the marks of a Caucasian origin. Whether the man was a common impostor, and tricked the village authorities, or whether these worthies began in their usual way to construct a history for him "out of the depths of their moral consciousness," is uncertain; at all events they looked on him as a great prize, and carried him off to Frankfort. On being questioned by the burgomaster of that enlightened city the stranger said his name was Jophar Vorin, and that he came from a country called Laxaria, situated in the portion of the world called Sakria. He understands, it is affirmed, none of the European languages (except, we must suppose, the broken German), but reads and writes what he calls the Laxarian and Abramian tongues. The latter he declares to be the written language of the clerical order in Laxaria, and the other the common language of his people. He says that his religion is Christian in form and doctrine, and that it is called Ispatian. Laxaria he represents to be many hundred miles from Europe, and separated by vast oceans from it. His purpose in coming to Europe, he alleges, was to seek a long-lost brother but he suffered shipwreck on the voyage—where, he does not know—nor can he trace his route on shore on any map or globe. He claims for his unknown race a considerable share of geographical knowledge. The five great compartments of the earth he calls Sakria, Aflar, Aslar, Auslar, and Euplar. The sages of Frankfort-on-the Oder, after much examination of the tale and its bearer, have come to the conclusion that it is true. Some men believe things because they are incredible. However, Jophar Vorin has been carefully despatched to Berlin, and is now the subject of much scientific and curious gossip in the Prussian capital. What mystification hides under the story time will probably show.—*Globe*.

The Insurrection in Portugal.—By the arrival of the Indus at Southampton on the 21st, we have accounts from Lisbon to the 12th ult. Our letters confirm the account transmitted by telegraph from Madrid and Paris, that Marshal Saldanha had failed in occupying the fortress and city of Santarem, which was first entered by the King, and remained garrisoned with 2500 troops, apparently faithful to the Queen's Government. Saldanha was at Leiria with 1000 men, and Colonel Joaquim Bento on the south side of the Tagus, marching from Caruche, intending to cross the river about four or five leagues above Abrantes, to join Saldanha. Oporto had not risen on the 10th instant, which is the date of our last advices from that city. Saldanha's cause was considered precarious, because of his having failed in his first attempt to occupy Santarem. It is, nevertheless, stated that the King's troops could not be entirely relied upon. The Oporto Junta party were ready to rise at a moment's warning from their chiefs, who were understood to be holding back until Saldanha should agree to their stipulations. This he had at first refused to do, but it was thought that his reverses would induce him to agree at once to the terms required. Colonels Franco and Magalhaes had been dismissed from their commands. Other colonels supposed to be implicated in Saldanha's plans still retained their commands in the King's forces. The Duke of Terceira could not keep the field in consequence of an attack of the gout.

Distress in the Country.—The *Nenagh Guardian*, a Conservative paper, and the *Limerick Examiner*, a democratic, received this morning, have remarkable statements regarding the position of the respective counties in which they are published. A glance at the map of Ireland, and a peep into any guide-book which speaks of the south as it was prior to the indiction of free trade, will inform the reader that the tract of country alluded to by these journals has been known from time immemorial as "the Golden Vale of Ireland." This pleasing title was not bestowed upon that fertile region without good cause, for in no portion of the British islands could it be equalled for the quantity and quality of its produce. What is it now? Little better than a common. The farmers are flying from it. They cannot pay the poor rates, county rates, to say nothing at all of rents, and support their families on the balance which free-trade markets have left them.

It was a matter of speculation to everybody last autumn how, in the space of five or six months, a building which was to cover eighteen acres of ground could be erected. Messrs. Fox and Henderson have successfully solved that difficulty. Now the question arises how catalogues are to be completed, with only a few days intervening between the labours of compilation and the time fixed for publication. The expedition with which newspapers are published furnishes no fair criterion of the task here to be accomplished. A book cannot be thrown off at a heat like the broad sheet; and it is not one book, but a series of volumes, that we are promised by the contractors on the 1st of May. They announce four distinct records—two in English, one in French, and one in German—of what the Crystal Palace will contain. Now, how is this to be done? How, with the actual contributions sent in to the Exhibition, uncertain to the last moment, can the public by the 1st of May be enabled to buy a handbook to the little world of wonders then thrown open to their long pent-up curiosity? A visit to the printing establishment of the Messrs. Clowes will explain the mystery. Within that vast establishment there are no less than twenty-five steam printing machines. Of these, two are large enough to throw off at each revolution forty-eight pages of the small catalogue, five to throw off thirty-two pages, and eight to throw off twenty-four. With such facilities at their disposal, the contractors entertain no fears as to the accomplishment of what they have undertaken. Of course they have already had a large portion of the matter set up in type, and as they get parts completed, they make their preparations accordingly. But much of the labour cannot be got through by anticipation, and at the last moment a great pressure on the resources of their establishment is expected. The number of printing-presses, however, at their command, gives a very imperfect idea of those resources. They have in operation a stereotype process, by which they can at once secure duplicates of any "forms" about which they are particularly hurried, and this becomes extremely valuable where engravings of any kind are introduced. These details are sufficiently instructive at the present moment to merit a distinct notice; for before the Exhibition opens there is time to point at the means by which great results are achieved, and to mark those vast resources of mechanism, capital, skill, and enterprise which we can bring to bear upon the most arduous undertakings.

Colonial Railways.—Some correspondence just published regarding the British provinces of North America furnishes the particulars of the recent negotiations for the projected railway from Halifax to Quebec, which have resulted in a promise from the Home Government to recommend to Parliament to authorize a guarantee of interest that shall enable the necessary capital to be raised in this country. The line will extend through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada, and its length, according to the route that may be selected, will range between 600 and 700 miles, at an aggregate cost of £5,000,000. Each province will have to make arrangements for the interest of its own proportion, and it is assumed that the money can be raised at 3½ per cent., if supported by the guarantee of the Imperial Government, while 6 per cent. would probably be necessary if this were not obtained. The portion of the line through Nova Scotia would be 130 miles, at a cost of £800,000, and an act was passed in that province two years ago appropriating 10 miles of the Crown lands on each side to promote its commencement. Subsequently the project of the railway from Halifax to the United States, which would save 1107 miles of the sea voyage from Liverpool to New York, presented itself to the people of Nova Scotia as an enterprise that would do more for their prosperity than the construction even of the road to Quebec, but it happens that for both purposes, the line as far as Nova Scotia is concerned, would run through the same track, and she is therefore willing to co-operate in any arrangement that her sister provinces may make for continuing it to Quebec. All that is now necessary, therefore, is that the respective Legislatures should agree upon their mutual position as regards the share of outlay and revenue to be assigned to each in the construction and working of the entire road, after which the English Parliament will be invited by Earl Grey to grant the contemplated guarantee. That the undertaking will produce extraordinary consequences in advancing the general interests both of the colonies and the mother country, is unquestionable, and that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have a claim for the aid that has been promised after what has been done in the way of guarantees for the public works of Canada seems also beyond doubt. It is likewise intimated that the advantages it will occasion will greatly hasten the period when the provinces may be called upon to assume the various charges which, although properly belonging to them, are at present borne by the British Government. At the same time it is impossible to conceal that the argument used by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that they have a right to the same help as has already been accorded from time to time to Canada, may be used by every other colony, that the original departure from the principle of leaving all these things to the natural course of private enterprise was consequently erroneous, and that it is necessary some clear understanding should be come to that for the future the system is to be limited. Of all the pleas put forth on behalf of the grant in the present instance, such as the necessity for a Government encouragement of emigration to Canada to raise up a counter-influence to the United States, the desirableness of stimulating the loyalty of the inhabitants, and the advantages of railways being constructed under State supervision so as to be applicable to political purposes, there is not one that would now be admitted for a moment amongst the commercial classes of this country. The simple effects which may be expected to flow from the distribution of capital to quarters where it may be well applied is all that will be considered; and although this process may be artificially accelerated by Government, it would be more healthy, extensive, and permanent if left to itself. If the unsupported credit of Canada would require her to pay 6 per cent. interest, the difference between that and 3½ per cent. is a direct bounty, which would otherwise go to our capitalists in consideration of the risk incurred, but these capitalists would at the same time become interested in the country, and in proportion as their investments succeeded would furnish an inexhaustible supply which will never find its way there so long as Government by pledging the faith of Great Britain removes all inducements for individual inquiry, vigilance, and adventure.—*Times, April* 23.

Death of Lieut.-Colonel Mainwaring Sloane, K.St.F.—We regret to see the death of this gallant officer announced as having taken place at his residence in Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, London, on Thursday last, the 10th April. As having been formerly connected with this town and neighbourhood, by property and family, we may be permitted to notice the matter at somewhat greater length than that usually accorded in our general obituary. Colonel Mainwaring Sloane was the only son of Captain William Sloane, of the Bengal Artillery, by his wife, the daughter of William Moore, Esq., of Morevale; his grandfather being the Rev. Dr. Sloane, of Newry; who married Miss Thompson, of Ravensdale. He was also related to and connected with the ancient families of Wallace, Ross, Savage, Hall, Blacker, &c., of the counties of Down and Armagh. Having first entered the army as Ensign, in the 67th Regiment, then in India, he saw a good deal of service in that country—the 67th having been the first European Regiment that ever marched across the Eastern Peninsula in a hostile state. He subsequently obtained a company in the 23rd Royal Welch Fusileers, and served with them in Spain and Portugal. He was finally induced to join the expedition to Spain under the command of Sir de Lacy Evans, by the offer of a Regiment, and participated in all the actions that subsequently took place in that country. A high class of the order of St. Fernando repaid his gallantry in the field; but a non-fulfilment or postponement of their liabilities and engagements, on the part of the Spanish Government, embarrassed him to the last day of his life. Colonel Mainwaring Sloane was, from the chivalrous gallantry of his manner and the social kindliness of his disposition, a general favourite with all ranks in his profession; ever ready to take the rough with the smooth, and not to be deterred by fire or water, or

Iron sleet or arrowy shower,

if a human life was to be preserved or a comrade succoured. Several instances of this promptitude to aid the unfortunate at the risk of his own life might be given, but we shall content ourselves with noticing but one illustrious example which we some time ago met with, as related in that highly interesting work, "Byam's Wanderings in Central America." Captain Byam, towards the end of his work, mentions that, when in the 43rd Light Infantry, he was quartered in Gibraltar, where he was eye-witness, with a great number of other officers and men of that garrison, of a highly exciting and gallant sea-fight between a Columbian privateer—a small schooner rigged vessel—against four Spanish men-of-war and a numerous retinue of feluccas and small craft; the Columbian cutting through them all, engaging them one and after another, twice, and at last having to put into Gibraltar Bay, under the protection of the British flag, as their Captain's hand was shattered and wanted amputation. However, a few days after the elements gave the Spaniards the advantage which their want of both courage and seamanship prevented them otherwise obtaining. On the 6th of December, 1825, a dreadful storm wrecked no less than 300 vessels in that Bay, and amongst others the hapless Columbian was driven from her moorings and cast on a Spanish shore. With their captain in the hospital, and themselves exposed to the deadly and increasing fire of the Spaniards, exasperated by their previous defeat, the situation of the crew may be better imagined than described. The greatest interest was felt for their fate, owing to their previous gallantry; but, with the raging elements on one side, and a deadly foe on the other, no hope was entertained for their ultimate recovery:—when, as Captain Byam relates, two officers of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusileers seized a boat, and towing another went off boldly to the rescue. Fortunately the vessel had, on running adrift, heeled from the shore, so that the crew were in some degree protected from the iron shower that was poured on them by the merciless Spaniards, and the two officers succeeded in towing their boat alongside, and through the hottest of the fire, carrying off safely, and, amid the cheers of the entire garrison, landing them in security on the British side of the bay. Captain Byam adds that the name of one of these gallant fellows was Tupper, who afterwards fell in Spain—the other he believed was Captain Sloane. Yes, it was the subject of our present notice, then a captain, who, while others could but gaze with anxiety and express their fears, called on his Sub-Lieutenant Tupper to take an oar, and lost not a moment in risking his life in the cause of humanity.—*Newry Telegraph*.

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